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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 58 BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

GOVERNMENT BEGIN THE "OFFENSIVE."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel A rrested.

SUMMARY TRIAL AT BORSAD & MARCHED TO SABARMATI.

3 Months Jail And Rs. 500 Fine.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Mar. 7.

Sardar Vallabhbhai has been arrested to-day at 1-30 at Ras in Borsad Taluka.

Mr. Vallabhbhai was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default three weeks further imprisonment.

ON THE EVE OF BATTLE.

—:o:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai's Message.

(From our Correspondent.)

VASAD, Mar. 7.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was arrested to-day at 1-30 p.m. at Ras in Borsad Taluka for disobeying order under the District Police Act 42 prohibiting him from making any speech for one month.

As soon as the Sardar reached the place according to the programme a public meeting was held at Ras. Vallabhbhai was there served with the notice by the District Magistrate. Sardar Vallabhbhai said that he could not obey the order and the police officers could arrest him, if they were so ordered. He was then asked by the Magistrate to accompany him in the motor kept ready. Asked by me if he wanted to give any message Sardar Vallabhbhai gave the following message:—

"It is the good luck of Gujarat that I am arrested and my only message to the people is that Gujarat may preserve peace and give the great sacrifice that it can give and keep its prestige."

He was then taken to Borsad where a great crowd assembled. The people of Borsad have decided to observe hartal.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Brought To Sabarmati Jail.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

A message from Borsad sent at 3 p.m. to-day states that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been arrested for disobeying the District Magistrate's order prohibiting him from delivering speeches at Ras, a village in the Borsad Taluka. It will be remembered that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left last night with Mr. Mohanlal Pandya, a Kaira worker for propaganda tour in the Borsad Taluka.

A further message states that he had been tried at Borsad by the District Magistrate and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He has brought here just now (at about 9-30 to-night) and removed to the Sabarmati Jail. The newspaper "Prajabnadu" is issuing a special supplement.—Free Press.

ARREST OF "BARDOLI BARDAR"

—:o:—

How Mahatma Received To News.

(SEE STOP PRESS.)

MAHATMA'S "NO" TO ASHRAM WOMEN.

—:o:—

No Intention To Embarass Govt.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 7.

Gandhiji's preparations for Civil Disobedience are proceeding fast. If the Government do not frustrate his designs he will march with a battalion nearly of hundred strong early in the morning of 12th, taking Aslali village first, ten miles from Ahmedabad. Important centres in Kaira District have been selected for further halts in the march, the intention being to cover not more than ten miles daily. Greatest enthusiasm prevails among the villagers who are exultantly ready to receive Gandhiji's party. Gandhiji proposes to publish detailed instructions to villagers for a simple reception and frugal fare as the battalion marches from place to place.

ASHRAM LADIES' APPEAL.

Gandhiji's chivalry would not permit him to respond to the Ashram ladies' appeal to include them in the first batch, chivalry being not so much for the ladies but for the Government whom he does not intend to embarrass by making them confront women civil resisters in the beginning. The Ashram ladies have resigned to their lot and decided to run the Ashram in the men's absence.—Free Press.

SUMMARY TRIAL OF BARDOLI SARDAR.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 7.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who had gone to-day to address a public meeting in Ras village in Borsad Taluka was served with a notice by the District Magistrate Prohibiting him from delivering a speech.

Mr. Patel disobeyed the order of the Magistrate. He was brought up before the latter who sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default three weeks' further simple imprisonment.

Mr. Patel was brought here to-night and has been taken to Sabarmati Jail.—A. P.

To Congratulate Vallabhai.

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

A public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Congress House compound to congratulate Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his conviction when prominent leaders will speak.

RS. 50,000 FOR CONGRESS WORK.

—:o:—

An Anonymous Donation.

WADHWAN, March 7.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, has received a donation of Rs. 50,000 for Congress work from a gentleman who prefers to remain anonymous.—A. P.

Bengal To Prepare Salt.

—:o:—

BARISAL, Mar. 7.

Launching of civil disobedience by preparing contraband salt at Contai Midnapur was forecasted by Sjt Satish Das Gupta who has just returned from Sabarmati in conference with the workers of the Swaraj Sevak Sangha.—Free Press.

MAHATMA'S ULTIMATUM.

—:o:—

Press Comments.

CALCUTTA, March 7.

Commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says Mahatma Gandhi has only re-stated the case of India for national freedom. Every sentence of this beautiful document breaths nothing but love, nothing but a desire to correct as a most loving father would correct his child by his very love. There is a sublime coincidence in this best man among Indians who happens also to be the greatest figure of the modern world addressing this noble epistle to an Englishman who represents all that is best in his race.

A VIVIDd PICTURE.

"Liberty" says:—A more dignified letter was hardly ever addressed to the head of a bureaucratic Government by the accredited spokesman of a subject nation. The picture of evil wrought by the allen system of administration has been vividly drawn. Mahatmaji's innate regard for truth has found an eloquent expression in every item of indictment against the bureaucratic system of administration.

"Advance" says it is an inevitable affect of India's poverty which has been brought by Britain's administration. Forces of violence are gathering strength afoot by Britain's strength. Before they overtake us the apostle of non-violence will challenge the bureaucracy by direct action. He and his disciples know no fear.

"A SILLY INVECTIVE."

"Statesman" says the letter is a worn-out and silly invective against the Government of which the Viceroy is the responsible head and patent and foredoomed attempts to dupe Lord Irwin and the world at large. He uses the old device to disown responsibility for other men's violence. He accuses the British of quibbling over the meaning of Dominion Status and he himself quibbles with and whittles down the Congress resolution on Independence.—Free Press.

LACKING REALITY.

Commenting on Gandhiji's letter to the Viceroy under the caption "Gandhi's Extravaganza," the "Madras Mail" says:—The letter is an important document, but it lacks one vital characteristic, reality. The very recital of his demands shows how impossible they and how extravagant the outlook of mind which prepared them. Gandhi knows when he presents them in a time of national stringency that it is impossible to comply with them. His ultimatum is a spectacular attempt to justify a revolutionary Act and will convince no one.—Free Press.

REMEMBER THE 12TH OF MARCH.

—:o:—

Congress Presidents Exhortation To Countrymen

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has issued the following press message:—

"On March 12th, Gandhiji begins his great march and Satyagraha for independence commences. The eyes of India will be upon him on that historic day and the prayers and good wishes of millions of her sons and daughters will follow him and his gallant band.

"I suggest that all over the country we should celebrate that great day by meetings and suitable demonstrations by reiterating our pledge of Independence and wishing godspeed to the soldiers of freedom. In particular, I hope that on that day volunteers for Satyagraha will be enrolled everywhere."—Free Press.

Sir C. P. RAMASWAMY AND MEERUT CASE

—:o:—

To Argue Bail Application For All Accused.

SEARCH WITNESSES IN WITNESS BOX.

MEERUT, Mar. 7.

When the hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case was resumed this morning, accused Muzaffar Ahmed drew the attention of the Court to the order of the District Magistrate with regard to the supply of books.

Bradley stated that he had requested the District Magistrate to supply him with the books received by Mr. Chakravarty, defence advocate. It is understood the District Magistrate is away on tour and will arrive here to-morrow when he will deal wth the matter.

Manohar Mallick, a search witness was cross-examined at great length by Radharaman Mitra, accused.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY TO ARGUE BAIL.

After lunch Nimbker informed the Court that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, ex-Law Member, Madras Government, will argue a bail application on behalf of the accused on the 17th instant and would stay here only a day. He brought this to the notice of the Court in good time so that prosecution might not ask for time.

Mr. J. P. Mitter said they would want at least 24 hours' notice.

Cross-examination of M. Mallick was then continued. Witness said he did not remember to have accompanied Police Officer to Special branch office.

K. L. Ghosh and S. N. Bannerjee, accused, also cross-examined the witness.

Rajendra Lal Rao, another search witness, was cross-examined by K. L. Ghosh. Witness said that no other witness was present during the search. He did not remember to have seen a photo of Mr. C. R. Das in the room but there were several pictures. There were other papers besides those taken by the police.

Kazi Affazuddin, Sub-Inspector of police, Taltola Thana was next examined. Witness was not cross-examined by the accused.—A. P.

MR. S. S. IYENGAR OUT AGAIN!

—:o:—

Says He Does Not Agree With Mahatma.

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

Explaining why he resigned his membership of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in a letter to the President of the Committee says while he does not agree to Gandhiji's or anyone's dictatorship for India particularly when, as here it is claimed to be a religious dictatorship or to any departure from the Lahore resolution, the Ashramites in this province should not say the Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee is not in their hands and the decision of the Ahmedabad Working Committee relating to Civil Disobedience has to be carried out by Gandhiji and his own followers. My duty along with the others is to facilitate their taking charge of it. Continuing either to Gandhiji's interpretation of the Lahore Congress Resolution of Independence or to his recent offer of eleven points which is contrary to the Lahore Resolution. He also does not agree with the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee's resolution which directed a no-vote campaign.—Free Press.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Not In The Hands Of Admirals.

MR. MACDONALD'S OPTIMISM.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

After the issue of a communique covering two hours meeting of the heads of delegations at St. James Palace this morning who reviewed the report of the first Committee dealing with general questions, Premier MacDonald told the pressmen that he was confident that the Naval Conference would reach possibly before the budget day, April 14, specific treaty on Five Power basis.

He rebutted the criticism that the Conference had got into the hands of the admirals. He explained that the treaty must cover definite programmes which the delegates were now examining in practical way.—Reuter.

KARTAR SINGH UNDER ARREST.

—:o:—

Charge Under Section 124 A.

LAHORE, Mar. 7.

Gyanu Kartar Singh was arrested yesterday at the Lahore station under section 124 A and was taken to Lyallpore to stand his trial.—Free Press.

DR. HARDIKAR TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Matunga Camp To Be Opened.

—:o:—

HUBLI, March 7.

After visiting during last six days 17 villages in Bijapur District delivering the Congress message to large enthusiastic audiences of agriculturists, Dr. Hardikar arrived here this morning. Due to intensive tour he is confined to bed owing to fever and leg trouble. He intends proceeding to Bombay tomorrow for opening the Matunga camp.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received the Thakore of Kerwada at Government House, Bombay, on Friday.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Friday.

(Continued from col. 7.)

time, these demands are placed with a national sanction, with an alternative for direct action in case of refusal and that makes all the difference in the world.

GOVT.'S CHOICE.

The question is what will the authorities do? They are as it were on the horns of a dilemma Suppression or failure of this last supreme effort of the new creed of non-violence means direct and immediate release and revival of the other forces which are at present lying latent, due to the counter activities and personal influence of Mahatma. This communication is as much a warning to the organised legalised violence of the State as it is a challenge to the terrorist methods of the other schools of thought. Disappearance of Mahatmaji from the field of active politics would mean the removal of the greatest obstacle from the path of the other party: for one peaceful sermon from the fountain of Peace and Unity has greater effect in checking the natural tendency and inclination, particularly in the over-enthusiastic youths than all the engines of oppression and law and Ordinance of repression in armoury of the Government.—Free Press.

MAHATMA TO BE CALLED TO ENGLAND?"

To Negotiate As Representative Of Independent India?

RUMOUR OF BRITAIN YIELDING AT ELEVENTH HOUR.

"LABOUR CABINET'S SYMPATHY FOR PURNA SWARAJ", SAYS MR. C. S. R. IYER

BOMBAY, March 7.

Dramatic eleventh-hour developments which may result in the abandonment of the impending Civil Disobedience campaign are foreshadowed by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., who returned to India this morning by the S.S "Ranpura," after a prolonged tour in Europe. Mr. Ranga Iyer said that conversations were in progress between the Secretary of State for India, and Lord Irwin, and the four brief days that remain before Mr. Gandhi launches his campaign was likely to see another attempt made by the Labour Government to secure Congress co-operation for the Round Table Conference.

ONE MORE EFFORT?

I believe, said Mr. Ranga Iyer, one more effort will be made by the British Prime Minister to secure the presence of Mahatma Gandhi in England. Unless the all-powerful India Office prevails over Mr. Benn and Mr. MacDonald I believe the Prime Minister will issue an invitation to Gandhiji to go to England to negotiate as the representative of an independent nation without any conditions whatsoever, either explicit or implicit, not necessarily for Dominion Status, but for independence. I yet believe that the Socialists will not allow Mahatmaji to embark on Civil Disobedience.

The rank and file of Socialists are full of sympathy for Purna Swaraj; and there are also members in the British Cabinet who believe India has a right to sovereign independence if she so choose. The Labour Government are anxious for settlement of the Indian question in a manner satisfactory alike to the Indian and British peoples. Mr. Benn and some other Ministers with whom I had talks are very anxious to settle the problem once for all, and inaugurate a new era of understanding and goodwill between India and England. Mr. Benn's position is stronger than that of the late Mr. Montagu, because the whole Cabinet is behind him.

LORD RUSSELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ranga Iyer proceeded to give an interesting explanation of how Lord Russel's January speech came to be made. He said Lord Russell, who was one of India's best friends in the Labour Government and a very remarkable man, came to the India Office as an enthusiast for the Round Table Conference and looked forward like other members of the Cabinet to Mr. Gandhi making the Congress postpone the Declaration of Independence, and thus giving the Socialists a chance. The Congress leaders' manifesto praising Lord Irwin's sincerity and generally welcoming the Dominion Status Declaration had given hopes to the Cabinet that Mr. MacDonald would have the opportunity to meet Mr. Gandhi as he had met Zaghlul Pasha in 1924. When the Congress declared Independence it came as a shock to the Government. When Lord Russell delivered his now famous speech Government had not recovered from this shock. The speech was an outburst of righteous indignation against the Congress and not meant to be taken except as the speech for the moment: "Politicians lose their head on the other side of Suez just as they do on this side."—A.P.

Consultations With Members Of Opposition Party.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 7.

The Viceroy had consultations with a few members of the Opposition Party before sending his reply to Gandhiji. The reply is a brief one running not more than eight lines, acknowledging Gandhiji's letter.—Free Press.

"ON BENDED KNEES" INSTEAD OF "AT THE POINT OF BAYONET."

"A Document Bearing True Stamp Of Gandhism."

MR. NARIMAN ON MAHATMA'S LAST OFFER TO GOVT.

BOMBAY, Mar. 7.

Interviewed by the Free Press regarding Gandhiji's letter to the Viceroy, Mr. K. F. Nariman, President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee said.

The long expected document will come as a surprise to many of those youthful and impatient spirits that were expecting some "hot stuff" in what they preferred to describe as "an ultimatum" for the "war of Independence." They will be greatly disappointed to find such "soft and soapy" substance, nowhere betraying the slightest symptom of a threat or ultimatum but, all alongbreathing sincere goodwill and even co-operation and concluding with a friendly appeal on bended knees instead of the expected and dreaded "point of the bayonet." But those who have known Mahatmaji for years and worked with him will neither be surprised nor disappointed. The document bears the true stamp of Gandhism in superb and unadulterated form: simple yet telling, though not bombastic in style still constituting one of the most effective forceful, and terrible indictment of British rule in India, endeavouring to over power and subdue the opponents with sweet honey instead of bitter poison. There is no doubt that the writer is in dead earnest and has considered and weighed every word and sentence before using them.

THE IMPATIENT YOUTH.

"But where is the ultimatum for Independence?" is the question of some enthusiastic members of the Youth League. The demands refer only to some internal reforms such as the Moderates and Liberals have been clamouring for years. The demands were the same but the method of enforcing them are different. For the first

(Continued in Col. 5).

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 10.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

PEARL MILL AND HYDRO SHARES IN DEMAND.

Tata Steel Shares Neglected.

Bombay, March 7.

The movement of cotton mill share values on the Stock Exchange was irregular. The market opened rather quiet on reports of partial closing down of some local mills. There is no demand for cloth and steadily declining prices of raw cotton had some weakening effect. Howevver various unfounded rumours of active buying induced fresh buying particularly in Pearl Mill shares. Nagpur and Swadeshi mills also joined in the rise. Fazal shares fluctuated within a narrow range while Bombay Dyeing ruled quiet.. New Great and Colaba mil's ruled quiet. Bombay-Burma shares ruled quiet. Tata Hydros were in keen demand and reached a new high level.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 7.

Bombay Dyeing 757, 55, 57, 61.
Century 280, 87, 81, 82.
Colaba 135, 30, 35-10
Crescent 81.
Fazul 526, 21, 31, 25.
Indore 350, 46, 48.
Madhowji N. 25.
Nagpur 452, 61.
New Great 171, 68, 71.
Pearl 238, 52, 47, 51.
Simplex 46, 45, 47.
Swadeshi 360. 75.
Burma 690, 85, 90, 86.
Hydro 1170, 76, 72, 91, 83, 88.
Tram 128.
Deff. 315, 16, 12.
Ord. 50-8, 12, 50-2.
Bundi 17-6.
Indian 256, 50, 56, 55.
Katni Ord. 183.
Alcock 270, 65.

Andhra and Power shares were also in good demand but Tata Steel shares ruled somewhat quiet. There was practically little turnover. Cement shares are in good request. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 757 advanced to Rs. 657 but reacted to Rs. 661. Century opened at Rs. 280 and after advancing Rs. 7 closed at Rs. 282. Fazal grinded between Rs. 531 and Rs. 521 and finally closed at Rs. 5525. Pearls opened at Rs. 238 and advanced to Rs. 252 and closed at Rs. 251. Nagpur closed at Rs. 461 and Swadeshi at Rs. 375 at a rise of Rs. 15. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1170 and after advancing to Rs. 1192 closed at Rs. 1188. Tata Steel Defds. after opening at Rs. 315 closed at Rs. 312.

—:o:—

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, March 7.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 350.
Apollo 50, nil 4.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 165.
Bharat 100 nil. 55.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 130.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 761/4
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (22) nil. 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 15
Central India 100, 361-4
Century 100, 282/8
Fazulbhoy 250, 525
Crescent 100, 81/4
Currimbhoy 100.
Dawn 250, 525.
E D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 110
Edward Sassoon 100, 200, nil, 61-4.
Elphinstone 100 6
Finlay 100, 86/4
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 150
Gokak 100, 161/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95.
Hindustan 100, 65, 100, 1580
Indian Bleaching etc. 97/8
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100, 350 xd.
Jamshed 250 nil, 15.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1650
Kolincor 100, 180
Khandesh 1,000 50y, 2200
Khatau Makanji 100, nil, 77-8.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1325.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil, 900.
Madras United 250 7/81 400
Morraji Gokuldas 1000, nil 400.
Mathuradas 50 nil 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100, nil, 42-8.
Minerva 100. nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore (50 p.c.) 4 135.
New City Bombay 47-8.
New Great Eastern 200 10y. 171/4
Osmanshahi 85 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 251/4
Phoenix 100, 335
Premier 10, nil 1/5
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil, 4.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 52-8.
Simplex 150. 18-12.
Sholapur 1,000, 1635
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/8
Swadeshi 100 375
Tata Mill 25. nil 35
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2250
Western India Shipping 1,000, 810.

BANKS

Bank of India 50, 2/8, 91
Baroda 50 3 77.
Central 25, 16.
Eastern £5 xd. 76.
Imperial Bank 500, 1260, 313/12
Union 5, 3-2.
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f. 122

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f xd. 17/6
Gwalior Cement 10 80.
Central India Mining 3-4
Shahabad Cement 10y, 147-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd 13.
United Cement 100 5y. 51-8.
Katni ord 182-8.
Katni Def 635.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 762-8.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, 110.
Central Provinces 85.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11/6 90.
Gujarat 100, 2|4|8, 75.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 74.
Larkhana 100, 1f. 84.
Mandra Bhor 90, 1|15|21 65.
Mymensingh 100, 2/11/60, 82
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4, 82.
Sialkot Narowal 100, 2/4/8 84
Sara Shajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 655.
Upper Sind 100 nil 74

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7 8y 122|8.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 123-12.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20. 682/8
Bombay Tram Ord. 128/12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1168-12.
Tata Power 1050, nil, 507/8
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 140
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 plus 20
Indian Cotton 125, 18-12, 200.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 248-12.
New Berar 500 75y 770
New Mofussil 400, 491/4
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 30.
Empire of India Life 100, 30-1725.
Jubilee General Insurance Ord. 15, 7-10.
New India Assurance (10) 17-8.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Industrial & Prudential 6 8-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 6, 265
Attock Oil 1 nil, 18
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 178/12
Burma Uganda 12 nil. 20.
Burma F. Corporation 686/4
Burma Corp. 10, Rs. 9/8
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 85.
Scindia Steam 8/8
Tata Construction xd. 32
Tata Ord. 50/2
Tata Iron Def. 312/8
Bombay Telephone 50 52
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. & o.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 80.
Tata Hydro Def. 106/8
Tata Power 7-1/2 98
Andhra Valley B 108-8.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCES.

Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 66/8
Andhra Pref. 960
Tata Power Pref 1050.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1030

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 7.

Khandeish	1,021	bales.
Central India	1,950	,,
Barsi-Nugger	330	,,
Hyderabad-Gaorani	47	,,
Berar	3,768	,,
Central Provinces	1,604	,,
Dhollera	1,185	,,
N.-W Provinces	799	,,
Rajputana	665	,,
Sind-Punjab	1,850	,,
Broach	8,798	,,
Compta-Dharwar	47	,,
Egyptians	93	,,
East Africans	608	,,
Comilla, Burmah and other sorts	4	,,
Cotton	22,769	,,
Wheat	7,379	cwts.
Linseed	6,941	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	1,063	,,
Gingellyseeds	307	cwts.
Poppyseeds	29	cwts.
Groundnuts	8,102	cwts.
Castorseeds	1,048	cwts.
Rice	2,758	cwts.
Myrabollam	3,016	cwts.
Cottonseeds	13,047	cwts.
Gram	626	cwts.
Joowar	728	cwts.
Bajree	543	cwts.
Coal	763	tons.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 6.

Smoked Sheet, Standard,
Ribbed, lb. Spot 7-9/16 Sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 10 To 21 Points Down.

SHORT COVERING AT THE DECLINE.

Bombay, March 7.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market ruled easy during the early part on general selling but recovered later partially under short covering. There is continued selling pressure purely speculative and prices are reacting new low levels. Later on rumours of co-operatives will not sell and continue loan induced short covering. We have no faith in these co-operatives who have practically no hold over cotton. This co-operative marketing movement has mislead th world. Often we doubted the ability to maintain cotton prices at an undue high level by the Federal Farm Board. The buying capacity in consuming countries has declined considerably and it was simply foolish to expect the world to pay artificial high prices of cotton, when every commodity was showing rapid declines. Thus now these co-operatives have learnt that it is beyond their power to sell goods to unwilling buyers, the inevitable result is before us. The confidence is shaken and to reduce the acreage to 40,000,000 acres is an impossibility. In this connection one of our representative informs us that the earlier indications are for a decline of 5 per cent. only Of course we do not favour to rely on the actual figure but it shows the trend of acreage reduction Thus on our side with only a moderate reduction in acreage and on the other with fine weather the market will be called upon to absorb increased selling pressure.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

The New York cotton futures market opened at decline of 7 to 8 points and on general selling wave a further decline of 31 points was added by 11-17 a.m. At this level there was steady short covering which resulted in a rally of 29 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a net decline of 10 points for near months while distant deliveries declined 21 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 14.50c.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange ruled easy in sympathy with New York but later on recovered and forward contracts closed at a decline of 12 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 4 points to 14.37c.

DAILY COTTON FIGURES.

U. S. Port Receipts amounted to 9,000 Bales and Exports to Great Britain were nil and to the continent were 27,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 12 to 13 points. Despite the reduction of Bank rate to 4 per cent. the market closed at the lowest level on general selling and easier New York cables. The market closed at a net decline of 20 to 13 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 14 points to 8.14d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Egyptian ring was easy and sakel futures closed at a decline of 15 to 8 points sakellaridis spot cotton prices declined 25 points to 13.50d. Egyptian Uppers Futures declined 30 to 28 points Spot Upper prices declined 10 points to 9.92d.

EMPIRE COTTON.

Empire Cotton Futures ruled weak and closed at a decline of 20 points with May 7.67 and July 7.69.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 14.71 (10-10 a.m.) lowest 14.36 (11-17 a.m.).

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

No sign of materially reduced acreage and until trade shows more interest see no sign of any advance.

Hemelryk:—"Market still lacks buying power cotton and wheat, continue advise great caution."

"Bank rate reduced to 4 per cent."

Liverpool:—"Market closed at the worst of the day notwithstanding favourable advices from reduction of Bank rate of discount. There are no signs of confidence returning."

New York.—"Unsettled during forenoon but rallied during the afternoon. Exchange of stop orders helped the decline. Market looks sold out at moment and although we may have occasional reactions, think chances favour market improving. Cotton goods market unsettled and irregular. Yarn market buyers cautious."

Reuter:—"Market early was weak on liquidation but later recovered partially on bear covering.

Messrs. Drennan and Cc. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 6th March 1930.

MESSRS J. H. SPRINGMAN & CO.

1. "Market declined in consequence of general bearish feeling and unfravourable state of American Textile trade."

"Spinners buying only for immediate wants." very few outside buying orders."

2. "New York friends telegraph: In consequence of rumours of co-operatives will only sell and continue loans."

"Think decline has been too rapid."

Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool, 6-3-1930 (5-35 p.m.):

Recommend level book for time being, although favour purchases on conservative scale under eight pence.

NEW YORK

New York, March 6.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	Unquoted
May	14.52
July	14.77
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
March	14.13
May	14.45
July	14.69

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 6.

March	14.42—.05
May	14.65—.10
July	14.89—.11
October	15.00—.14
December	15.20—.18
January	15.25—.20
Middling Spot	14.50—.10

NEW CONTRACT.

New York, March 6.

Oct.	14.87—.03
Dec.	15.04—.21

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York. March 6.

March	14.19—.12
May	14.45—.13
Middling Spot	14.37—.04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	27,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 6.

Demand Bills 485.75

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 6.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, Quality), Spot 10-1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March. 6.

	Opening	Closing.
March	7.83	7.76—.20
April		7.76—.20
May	7.88	7.80—.20
June		7.81—.21
July	7.91	7.85—.20
August		7.87—.20
September		7.89—.21
October	7.96	7.90—.20
November		7.92—.20
December	8.03	7.97—.19
January	8.06	8.00—.19
February		8.02—.19
March		8.06—.19
Middling Spot		8.14—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March. 6.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, March 6.

Total Bullion	£152,300,000
Public Deposits	£ 7,700,000
Other Deposits	£99,600,000
Government Securities	£38,600,000
Other Securities	£21,900,000
Notes and Coin	£65,000,000
Notes in Circulation	£347,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	60.57 p.c.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March. 6.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.30—.05
Scinde, Fine	4.55—.05
Scinde, Superfine	4.80—.05
Bengal, Good	4.05—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	4.30—.05
Bengal, Fine	4.55—.05
Oomra, Good	4.95—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	5.25—.10
Oomra, Fine	5.55—.10
Broach, Fully Good	5.80—.10
Broach, Fine	6.05—.10
Broach, Superfine	6.30—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March. 6.

March	12.66—.15
May	12.63—.10
July	12.55—.07
November	12.47—.14
December	12.52—.08
January	12.57—.12
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Cpot	13.50—.25

GOLD.

Bombay, March 7.

Ready	21 9 9
Falgoon	21 3 6
Chaitra	21 10 0
Naran Motilal	21 10 9
National City	21 12 0

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 6.

T T London on Berlin	20.36-3/4
T T London on Amsterdam	12.12-1/8
T T London on Brussels	34.88
T T London on Madrid	40.23
T T London on Milan	92.82
T T London on Berne	25.14
T T London on Paris	124.20
T T London on Prague	164.06

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, March 7.

After a rapid decline, the improvement shown in the later trading yesterday at New Crop caused better feeling in the local market and Broach A-M opened at Rs. 251-8. At this level there was steady selling by commission houses which depressed prices to Rs. 248-12. There was impressive covering which rallied prices. Liverpool opening cables were steady and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

BETTER FEELING.

Present prices are looked upon reasonable and the market offers good resistance. Big Bear operators are inclined to cover at this level and there seems a better feeling. Of course the market largely depends upon the course of American cotton, it seems that there will not be any big change in the market in the near future however we see nothing in the situation to advise purchases.

Broach A-M 250-4.
Broach J-A 264-8.
Oomra March 203-8.
Oomra May 211-4.
Oomra July 220-8.
Bengal March 181.
Bengal May 185-8.
Bengal July 193.
Broach A-M Highest 251-12.
Broach A-M Lowest 248-12.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Osaka, March 7

March	155.90 plus 5 20
June	160.80 plus 4 00
Sept.	166.40 plus 4.40

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, March 7.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	2,200	13,800
Fine M.G. Comra	3,800	8,900

ROOM RATE.

—:o:—

March 7.
March 7.

Bengal March 179.
Bengal May 185.
Bengal July 219.
Broach A./M. 249.
Broach J./A. 262.
Umra March 202.
Umra May 210.
Umra July 219.

SPOT RATE.

—:o:—

March 7.

Bengal		191	186	181	175
Sind		196	191	186	180
Punjab		189	184	179	173
Rajputana		191	186	181	175
Broarh		—	248	245	240
Umra	207	205	202	198	—
C P No. 1	223	221	218	214	—
C P No. 2	215	213	210	206	—
Muthia	—	—	192	187	182

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

March 7.

100	G G Kesha & Co.	Chopda 205
300	Do.	Wun 210
100	Do.	Vankaner 202½
100	Do.	Yeotmal 207½
100	Bussan & Co.	Jalna 200
200	Tata & Co.	Khamgaon 209
100	Do.	Nandura 205½
100	Do.	Mulkapur 203½
100	Mithabhai Natnoo	Arvi 215
100	Do.	Malkapur 205
100	P R Vakharia	Khamgaon 208
100	Do.	Dhamangaon 201
100	Do.	Shegaon 208
300	K Devchand & Co.	Sangrur 185

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 7.

Bengal	182|208
Mathia	194|200
Khandeish	202|210
Akola|Khamgaon	207 217
Nagpur|Wardha	222|235
Barsi|Kurduwadi	207|215
Jalna|Aurangabad	202|210
Nagar|Vambori	202|210
Purna|Parbani	207|230
Khandwa|Sanavad	207|215
Indore|Ujjain	222|325
Miraj|Sangli	257|265
Coompta	247|255
Tirupur|Cambodia	312|325

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar 7.

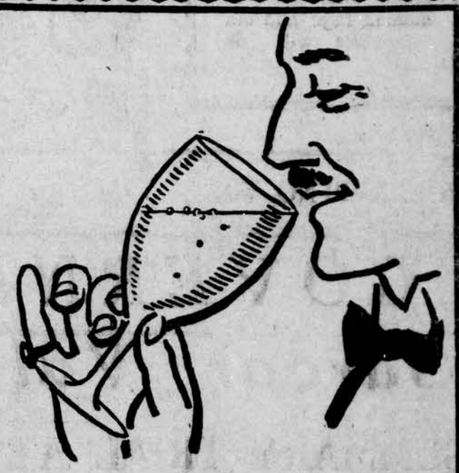
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	1,021	253,759
Central India	1,950	300,619
Barsi and Nagar	330	196,649
Hyderabad-Gaorani	47	64,528
Berar	3,768	523,236
Central Provinces	1,604	275,240
Total Oomras	8,720	1,614,087
Dholera	1,185	85,208
N.-W. Provinces	799	132,345
Rajputana	665	32,794
Sind-Punjab	1,850	136,421
Broach	8,798	170,877
Coompta & Dharwar	47	44,565
Westerns-Northerns	...	14,957
Cocoanada	...	100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	7,010
Persian	...	473
American	...	8,871
Egyptian and African	701	33,533
Comilla, Burma and other sorts.	4	593
Totadi	22,769	2,281,846

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 27th Feb

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	2,197	441,063
Japan & China	4,650	753,641
Coast Ports	...	9,489
Up-Country by Rail	...	55,607
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan.	...	62,790
Total	6,847	1,322,595



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BY APPOINTMENT

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

On Sale Everywhere

Agents: HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, March 7.

London Ready	18	14	0
London Forward	18	6	0
American Cent	41	2	0
China Opening	1	11	6
Chin aClosing	1	11	4
Ready	53	8	0

Falgoon	44|1	44|10	44|8	44|4
Chaitra	42|11	43|6	44|3	43|1

Tejimandi:

Falgoon	0	14	0
Chaitra	1	14	0

LONDON DISCOUNT.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 7.

3 Month Discounts 3 5/16 per cent.

6 Month Discounts 3 5/16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
Call Money 5 per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Quiet.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

WHEAT & SEEDS.

Bombay, March 7.

Wheat May	6	3	6
Wheat Sept.	6	6	6
Linseed May	10	14	9
Linseed Sept.	11	1	9
Castorseed May	9	4	0
Cottonseed	3	7	0
Groundnus	8	9	0
Teelseed	11	10	0
Rapeseed	10	4	0
Mahooraseed	7	8	0
Myrabollams	12	0	0
Poppyseed	10	0	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 7.

F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 6-3-30	7706000
,, Yesterday do.	9000
Exports to date do.	5526000
Stock at Ports 28-2-30	2163000
,, Interior Town do.	1283000
,, Liverpool 28-2-30	1024000
Visible Supply 28-2-30	5146000
Quantity in Sight do.	1312100
,, out of ,, 28-2-30	9729000

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

May 19.50 up 5.
June 19.60 up 5.

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL.

Authorised ..Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up ..Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ..Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."

Indian Insurance—June 1929.

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—

Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 7.

Our market has ruled steady today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions and prices are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6|3 per cwt.
F.B.H.
Shipment Feb. Rs. 6|1|6 per cwt.
F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 6|2|6 per cwt.
F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 6|4|6 per cwt.
F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|14 per cwt.
Shipment Mar. Rs. 6|2|3 per cwt.
F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|11 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 5|14 per cwt
F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
Mch.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15	Razmak@ ..	ALL	10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apl	Ranchi ..		16,650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,346
19	Razmak ..		10,602
25	Malwa* ..		11,000
26	Narkunda x..	NOW SAIL	16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*..	DIRECT	16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
14	Comorin* ..		16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,85
5 July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi..	WITHOUT	16,619
2 Aug	Morea* ..		10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..	TRANSHIP	11,120
30	Rajputana*..		16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..	MENT	16,601
13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naldera x ..		16,038
15	Ranpura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£189	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£138	£80
To Marseilles and back	£106	£73

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.		Tons.
1930			
3rd Apr.	Dumana	..	8,427
4th Apr.	Domala	..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£105
B	£60	£105
C	£50	£ 8

SHIPPING.

The SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930 Date about		
22 Mar.	Gambhira* ..	Straits & Japan.
26 Mar	Kiddorpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colomb , Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja ..	Colomb and Australia
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colom o Stryits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
7 Mar.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
8 Mar,	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
10 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi
12 Mar.	Baroda ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
12 Mar.	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.
13-14 ,,	Varela ..	Busreh viaKarachi

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Tajima Maru ..	6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	6845	27 Feb	14 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	20 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	-- --	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	-- --	@14 May ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	Malden 9 Mar.	1 April
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	2 Apr.	9 Apr.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

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Publishers, Madras

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
Authorized Capital ...	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ...	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund ...	5,32,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Office or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street Bombay), Poona, Bandra Calcutta and Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1 1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 300 to Rs 1,00,000 From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application

A.G GRAY
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
ESTABLISHED 1880.

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jangie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San-Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

L. WASHIO,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation as at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves 1 1
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,04,983.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 2,42,170.
RATIO of (1) to (2) 22 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the— SECRETARIES Bombay.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	„ 391 „	1926	„ 106 „
1927	„ 488 „	1927	„ 122 „
1928	„ 585 „	1928	„ 140 „

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10	per Rs. 1000	1924—Rs. 22½	per Rs. 1000
1921 „ 10	per Annum	1927 „ 25	per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd

75% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/-for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance. Loan and Surrender Values Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Unrivalled Circulation.

When you are preparing a campaign in the great National Dailies, bear in mind the fact that "The Hindu" has a circulation unrivalled in Southern India.

FIRST FOR RESULTS.

for it is the one National daily newspaper that goes home and stays there to be seen and read by every member of each house hold that it enters.

"The Hindu" enjoys in its area a greater reader following than any other daily newspaper, and no National campaign can bring the fullest measure of success unless it includes

The Hindu.
South India's Largest Daily Newspaper

NEW ADVERTISERS who wish to sell their goods should follow the example of OLD ADVERTISERS and use "THE HINDU."

An Illustrated Annual is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.
An Illustrated Weekly is also published every Sunday with social contributions, etc.

For rates, etc., apply to The Manager, P.O. Box 316, 100, Mount Road, Madras.
London Agents: D. J. KEYMER & Co., Ltd. 1,2,3, Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. C. MITCHELL & Co. (1927) Ltd., 1,2,3, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E. C. 1.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

for each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES from Mofussil towns to learn the secrets of a profitable business and earn hundred to two hundred per mensem. Only English educated need apply to M. KOTESWAR RAO, Ellore.
A R 2223

AGENTS WANTED—either sex—to take orders for Private Christmas Cards. The largest manufacturers in Great Britain give best value obtainable, and allow 50 per cent. (10/- in the £) from selling prices. Wonderful new Novelties. Free Sample Book early summer. Write LANCASTER PUBLISHING CO., Dept. M., Lancaster, England.

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS to sell remaining shares of an European managed Company's lucrative Tea Garden and Coal Mine on handsome terms. Dividend declared in 1929 at Rs. 17 13/16 per cent. Apply to B. M. AGENCY, 21, Baneapukur Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling Tea Garden Shares on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 2-1/2 p. c. commission with future prospect. Apply to Messrs. CHATERJEE & Co., Managing Agents, Savitri Tea Co., Ltd. 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS with proper testimonials are invited for permanent District Inspectors' Posts under the Britannia Tea Co. Ltd., to organise districts by appointing Agents who are also asked to get enrolled under Inspectors and sell the Famous Britannia Tea with wide sale throughout India and beyond. Inspector's salary Rs. 130—25—300; 15 to 20 per cent. commission on personal sales and also a bonus. For terms and conditions apply to:—
BRITANNIA TEA CO. LTD.,
25|B, Swallow Lane, CALCUTTA.

THE NEW LIGHT, the only advanced socialistic English in India with flowers of Bengal in the editorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts. Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street, CALCUTTA.

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Some respectable AGENTS for selling remaining Shares of the STAR OF INDIA TEA & FINANCE Ltd. Nine Years Old Company. Dividend paid several years. Pay Rs. 100/- a month of decent commission. Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS, 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

LOAN.

LOANS available from Rs. 10 000/- to Rs. 5 lacs on mortgage of immovable properties in Bombay. Interest six percent per annum. Required to purchase small and large properties. See personally or apply with particulars to Mr. GORDHANDAS CHHAGANLAL MEHTA, Estate Broker, 1st Panjrapole Lane, above Dr. Kothari, 2nd Floor, Bombay No. 4.
L R2229

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

"ANTI-PAINT" removes old paint quickly without labour from "metal" and wood, etc. Rs. 1/4 per 3lb. Tin, Obtainable all Paint Merchants or Phone No. 23736, RESEARCH PRODUCTS COMPANY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
N 2230

WHERE TO INQUIRE for the Machinery and Stores in your mind? Write to us whether it is a small or a large, new or second-hand. We shall serve you. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
2(9)

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

WHILST repainting OLD CARS use "ANTI-PAINT" It removes the old paint quickly without labour. Rs. 1/4 per 3lb. Tin. Obtainable all Paint Merchants or 'Phone No. 23736.
N R2280

MEDICAL.

ASTHMA

Does your chest trouble you or do you feel uneasiness while breathing or coughing heavily? No matter congenital or self acquired. No relapse, no failure. Guaranteed remedy will be supplied on receipt of the full history of the disease. Send one Rupee stamp with your detailed history while asking for full particulars and prescription. Tegar Chemical Works P O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.
(2)

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEO and DENTAL INSTITUTE DELHI—Please apply to the Principal for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Sc., M B H M B E H, M S B, etc., in Dentistry, Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry respectively.
T R2175

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. 8

BOOKS & STAMPS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L 206

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY. ISSUE OF COUPON TOURIST TICKETS AT BOMBAY.

—:o:—

First and Second Class single and return journey Coupon Tickets at the ordinary fares, available for six months, will be issued at the Enquiry Office, situated in the Administrative Offices of this Railway, Church Gate Street, Bombay, to Tourists whose journeys originate from Bombay (B. B. & C. I. Railway).

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th March, 1930.
354

SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING.

5th Edition. In Urdu or English. Price Rs. 7-8 net each.

SIR GANGA RAM TRUST, LAHORE.
v40

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Trustees' Act being Act No. XXVII of 1886

and

In the matter of an Indenture of Trust, the 3rd day of August, 1885, made between Anandrao Chintoba Chhapwalla, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, of one part, and the said Anandrao Chintoba Chhapwalla, Narayan Janardhanji and others, of the other part.

KESHAVRAO ATMARAM CHHAPWALLA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an Assayer, residing at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

To,

The Members of the Daiwadnya and Nownist of Hindu Goldsmiths of Bombay.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Petitioner abovenamed has on the 22nd day of November, 1929, presented a petition to this Honourable Court praying for the following reliefs:—

That the Petitioner and Soni Keshavji Narayen, Soni Sakherchand Ghellabhai, Soni Jivraj Gokuldas, Soni Narsey Jetha, Soni Goolabchand Khushalji, Jadia Purshottam Magan, Soni Dayal Nagar, Soni Narayendas Nathoo be appointed as Trustees of the Indenture of Settlement bearing date the 3rd of August, 1885.

And take further notice that the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers will on the 14th day of March, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. in the forenoon proceed to hear the said Petition when you are hereby required to appear either in person or by Advocate (O. S.) or an Attorney of this Honourable Court to show cause (if any, you have) why the prayers in the said petition should not be granted.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 27th day of February, 1930.
361

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) on MONDAY morning, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
8th March, 1930.
363

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

ON and from 1st April, 1930, the G. I. P. Railway will cease to work the Central Salsette Tramway.

H. G. KELLY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 4th March, 1930.
349

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 1138 in respect of ten Preference Shares Nos. 153025 to 152034 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the joint names of Amratlal Chunilal Shah and Sheth Balabhai Bhailal, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within fifteen days from the hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated 25th February, 1930.
R2228

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents, No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Desai & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Poonamchand Meghaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Abdul Kayum Ebrahim, the Mortgagor, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on Saturday, the 8th March, 1930, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises

SCHEDULE.

Quit and ground rent land with dwelling house at Chimna Butcher Street. Measurement 100 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2637 New No. 9648 Old Survey No. 915 New Survey No. 4354 Cadastral Survey No. 3691 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7206 Street No. 98—100.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Desai & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 55 CASES JAPANESE COTTON STRIPE TWILL.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 8th inst. at 3 P.M. (S. T.) at the corner of Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Tulshan & Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors:—

Messrs. Suleman Ahmed:—30 cases Japanese cotton stripe Twill red-black No. 791 each containing 40 pieces, 26 x 30 yds. arrived per s.s. "Penang" Maru," "Ganges Maru", "Tottori Maru," "Honolulu Maru," and "Shinnoh Maru."
On account and the risk of:

Messrs. Dulabhadas Mohanji:—25 cases cotton stripe Twill No. 222 each containing 40 pieces 26 x 30 yards.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND MUNICIPAL SCALES AT CRAWFORD MARKET, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 8-30 a.m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction at Aruthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bazaars in Bombay such as Fort Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mazagon Pedder Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Chwopatty Fish Market, Parel Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parbhadevi Road Market, Elphinstone Road Market and Dadar Market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at Vegetable Markets at Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi Road, Elphinstone Road, Masjid Bunder and Dadar. Also the right to collect fee and rent for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market, and the right of collecting fees from fowl and gamebirds dealers in the Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Crawford Market) or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

A CHOICE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS, TRUSTEES AND THOSE LOOKING FOR AN UNUSUALLY SOUND INVESTMENT.

MESSRS. GILBERT-LODGE & CO.

will sell by Auction at their rooms 51, Churchgate Street, Fort, at 5 p.m., on THURSDAY, 27th March, 1930, that desirable corner block of Mansion flats known as:—

"NORTHCOTE HOUSE," APOLLO BUNDER

Situate in Strand Road facing the sea and opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel producing from actual and estimated rentals over
PER RS. 1,700 MONTH
from excellent tenants.

For full details with particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors, Ewart House, Fort, or to the Auctioneers and Land Agents at their Offices, 51, Churchgate Street, Fort.
Telephone 22107.
Telegrams: "Readiness" Bombay.
359

THE
Royal Yakuti

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

INSANITY CURE.

Born Insanity Radically Cured.

Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from despaired cases. Once tried never failed. Price per V. P., Rs. 3-8.

DR. P. D. PRAMANICK,
P. O. Dartala. CALCUTTA

AMUSEMENTS.

THE RIALTO TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6.30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
A ROMANTIC DRAMA OF IMPERIAL RUSSIA.
THE SCARLET DOVE
Featuring:
LOWELL SHERMAN & MARGARET LIVINGSTON
Colourful, vivid startling drama of a girl who was sold into a loveless marriage but whose dream of Romance came true.
Also
PADDLING CO-EDS from Collegian Series.

Excelsior Theatre
3, 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
The World's Mightiest Show glorified by the Talking Screen.
RIO RITA
featuring
BEBE DANIELS and JOHN BOLES
Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Musical Spectacle.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE WEATHERLEY SISTERS.
In a Jazz Contortion Act with Cinema.
THE SHOWDOWN.
Featuring GEORGE BANCROFT
Cinema Matinee at 4-30 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE NEW YORKERS.
with
RUTH VAN VALEY
A Variety Company direct from New York.
Booking at Rose & Co.

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY, 8th March, 1930.
The Classic of the Indian Screen
A PRINCE INDEED.
A PRINCE INDEED.
A PRINCE INDEED.
Featuring
Miss MACKEY, Miss KELLY
MASTER TIPPOO
and
other human beings
Produced by:
THE SURYA FILM COMPANY
of
BANGALORE
AT
Krishna Cinema.
DUBASH THEATRE
New Charni Road

CROWN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30.
The season's most breathtaknig crook story!
"WHILE LONDON SLEEPS"
Starring
RIN-TIN-TIN
A drama of Scotland Yard, Limehouse and a criminal's DOG!
Also 2 reels Comedy.

OUR DUTY

It is our duty to convince people that there is still need for the old-fashioned Thrift which has been the foundation of so many peoples' fortunes and the basis of the success of many prosperous persons.

BUILD UP YOUR
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH THE
Central Bank of India Ltd.
and you will have always something to fall back upon.
Interest allowed at 3 1|2 per cent on Daily Balances.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA
Managing Director

BOOKS
ON BIRTH CONTROL.

	Rs.	a.
1. Birth Control Methods by N. N. Mukerjee ..	0	5
2. A Manual of Birth Control by M.N. Ganesa Alyar ..	1	0
3. Sexual Health and Birth Control by Ettie A. Rout ..	0	12
4. The Wife's Handbook by Dr. H. A. Allbutt ..	0	10
5. The Wife's Guide and Friend by Stewart Warren ..	1	4
6. Practical Birth Control by Ettie A. Rout ..	2	14
7. Limitation of Family by N. N. Mukerjee ..	3	0

Postage extra in each case.
THE PIONEER BOOK DEPOT,
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AMBULANCE WORKERS HONOURED.

—:o:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Grand Prior and the Chapter-General of the Venerable Order of St. John, at their meeting held on the 17th May 1929, conveyed their special thanks to Dr. Ardaviraf Dinshawji Edal-Behram, Honorary Lecturer and Examiner, St. John Ambulance Association, in recognition of his distinguished services in the furtherance of Ambulance work, and in testimony thereof have forwarded through the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the Association the Vote of Thanks Certificate on Vellum signed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as Grand Prior, Major-General Aylmer Hunter-Weston, as Chancellor and Major-General P. S. Wilkinson as Secretary-General of the Order.

Dr. Edal-Behram is one of the most zealous workers in the cause of Ambulance work for the last 13 years. He has gratuitously delivered numbers of series of lectures on Ambulance subjects and has examined more than 75 Ambulance classes besides carrying out his duties as Divisional Surgeon and Acting Suerintendent of the Parsi Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas.

At a regular meeting of the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association held on the 12th December, 1929, Dr. Minocheher Merwanji A. Dubash, D.O., was duly approved to be an Honorary Life Member of the Indian Branch of the Association in recognition of his valuable services in the furtherance of Ambulance work, and in testimony thereof a parchment certificate signed by His Excellency Lord Irwin as President and Miss Norah Hill, A.R.R.C., General Secretary of the Indian Council, is forwarded through the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the Association.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

A Poona Variety Entertainment

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 6.

A very successful Variety Entertainment was given by the Children's Own School, and the Physiculture Institute at the West End Theatre, Poona, last Sunday. The theatre was packed to its utmost capacity, scores of people had to be content with standing accommodation only, while many had to go back disappointed. The beautiful stage-decorations and artistic dressing of the ladies and children by Mrs. J. J. Vakil, were much appreciated by everybody and especially by the guest of the evening, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya. In a short but characteristic speech, Mrs. Chattopadhyaya made a graceful and feeling reference to the symbolism she read into the beautiful Spring Festival staged by the ladies and children; to feats of skill displayed by the ladies and children who attend the physiculture class conducted, at the Children's Own School, by Mr. Mehta, and by the men of Mr. Mehta's institute for men. She then outlined the new Education movement, of which Mr. Vakil's school is a product, and said that she was very glad that an institution along such lines had been started in Poona by Mr. and Mrs. Vakil, in such a silent unobtrusive way.

The whole programme was much appreciated by a responsive audience, but special mention must be made of statue-posing by members of the Physiculture Institute; the much-appreciated recitations of the children of Mr. J. J. Vakil's school, "The Children's Own School"; the Spring Dance by a young lady—perhaps the best item on the programme—and Muscle-control by Mr. Mehta.

After the singing of Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya's 'Jaya Bharat Bhumi Ko", the audience went out to see a motor-feat, by Mr. Bhedwar, in the Theatre-compound.

WANTED A COLLEGE OF ECONOMICS.

—:o:—

A Suggestion To The University

Mr. Apabhai G. Desai has sent the following letter to the Registrar of the University of Bombay:—

I shall feel much obliged to you if you will kindly put the following suggestion before the next meeting of the Syndicate for their consideration:—

There is no separatet degree for Economics and Sociology in the Bombay University as they have got it in the London University namely the B.Sc. (Economics and Sociology). It is quite desirable and essential to have a separate College of Economics for that purpose. The Bombay University has already four University Professors who are engaged for teaching Post-Graduate students in Economics. The number of students is hardly fourteen or fifteen in all. I think it will be more advantageous to teach this subject immediately after the First Year Arts in a separate College of Economics, as they do in the London University. think a College for that purpose can be opened by the University without incurring large costs. Expense incurred for maintaining a College like this will be more beneficial to the general public than the expenses of travelling allowances of the members of the Senate and other bodies of the University. The University has already got four Professors and with the help of three or four more professors a College can be installed for that purpose in the building which is now occupied by the School of Economic. I think the building is quite spacious to accommodate at present a College for that purpose. A committee may be appointed to prescribe a curriculum for that purpose on the lines of the B.Sc. degree of the London University.

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO. ON COTTON.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 6.

Since we wrote our report last week the nett changes in the American Futures Markets have been as follows:—

		May	Dec.
New York	26/2/30	15.33	15.95
Do.	5/3/30	14.75	15.38
		—.58	—.57
Liverpool	26/2/30	8.15	8.38
Do	5/3/30	8.00	8.16
		—.15	—.22

Last week we were of the opinion that the price of cotton had just about reached the bottom, but now it appears that the opinion then expressed was strong in so much as we have now reached new low levels for the season. Under the present demoralised state of the Cotton Market it is quite impossible to express any opinion that is worth having, but all the same we cannot help thinking that American cotton is now well below the cost of production, and that this is bound to affect the question of the acreage that will be planted for the coming season. It is argued that at current prices there is no crop that can be planted profitably as compared with Cotton. We ourselves cannot visualise a Farmer, and especially an American Farmer, who will willingly increase his loss by increasing his Cotton acreage. Reduction of acreage therefore appears to us to be almost a certainty, but until such reduction is an established fact we do not look for any appreciable advance in prices.

AREA OF COMPARATIVE PROSPERITY.

As regards the local market, the position is rather different. Supposing that the new cotton duties and the silver duty are passed by the Assembly it appears to be certain that the Cotton Mills of India are in for an era of comparative prosperity, which means that the internal consumption of Indian cotton will be considerably greater than has been the case for many years. In addition to this the Import Tax on Silver of As. 4 per oz. has (theoretically at any rate) increased the buying power of India seeing that the credit of a very large percentage of the Agricultural community of India is dependent on the price of Silver.

Under these circumstances we expect that the price of Indian cotton will appreciate at the expense of Americans. The July Oomra Contract is relatively cheap as compared with J/August Broach in the same way as J/August Broach is relatively cheap as compared with July Liverpool. We accordingly recommend the straddle of buying July Oomras against sales of July Liverpool in the proportion of 5 to 4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 6.
Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull), ton. Nominal March/April £6-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull), ton. Sellers March/April £15-5-0
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull/Continent), ton. March/April £13-2-6

LINSEED.

London, March 6.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton. Sellers April/May £17-17-6
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton. Sellers May/June £17-17-6
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., Hull, ton. Sellers March/April £16-10-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton. Sellers March/April £18-3-9

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 6.
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Sellers May/August 37/3
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Sellers Sept./Dce. 37/3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 6.

Chartered Bank of I. and C.	£16-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai, Bank, (London Register)	£108 XX
National Bank	£44-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£88-1/8
Conversion Loan	£75-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£99-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£47-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£50-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59
Consols	£53-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102—1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92-3/8
XX Ex-Dividend and Bonus.	

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 6.
Silver India sold for cash. China bought forward. Market is uncertain.

Spot	13-3/4
Forward	18-9/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 6.

Interest, Day to Day's Loans	3-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	3 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	3-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	4-3/4 p.c.

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, March 6.
Rozario Santa, Fe, per 63-1/2 p.c. Cargoes. Sellers March/April 38/9
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes. Sellers March/April 39/
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. Paid Afloat to Hull 39/9
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels. Sellers May/June 41/

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, March 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta. March/April per cwt	9/9 Sellers.
July/Sept. per cwt	10/3 Sellers.
Oct./Dec. per cwt	10/4-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay, March/April per cwt	9/10 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi. March/April per cwt	9/10 Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, March 6.

Copper, Braziers	£92-1/2
Yellow Metal	£96
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£16-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£11-7/8
Tin, English Ingots	£162-3/4

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RUSSIAN LADY AND PARSI YOUTH.

—:o:—

Separation After Romantic Marriage In France.

INTERESTING CASE IN HIGH COURT.

An interesting case is now proceeding before Justice Sir Norman Kemp at the High Court in which Mrs. Nina Dalal, a Russian lady now living at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, claims restitution of conjugal rights from Merwanji Pherozshaw Dalal, a Parsi youth residing at Pedder Road, Bombay.

The petitioner, a young pretty lady with fair hair and blue eyes, was present in Court. The respondent was absent.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman appeared for the petitioner, while the respondent was represented by Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General.

The petitioner professes Christian religion, and had obtained divorce from her former husband. In 1929 June, she, then known as Nina Tchaptitz, married the respondent at the Prefecture du Department de la Seine, Paris. Thereafter they lived together at various places in France. There was no issue of the marriage.

DESERTED HER.

The petitioner stated that in June last year, the respondent sailed for Bombay, leaving her in France. Subsequently, receiving his cable from Mahableshwar, she came down to Bombay in December, but was unable to trace him.

The petitioner stated that the respondent had separated from her without just and legal cause. She prayed for the restitution of conjugal rights and for an order against the respondent to return to her.

The respondent who is a man of independent means maintains that as the marriage took place in France, the Bombay High Court has no jurisdiction.

The respondent further denied that the petitioner had been validly divorced from her husband Tchaplitz. He admitted that he had gone through a form of marriage with the petitioner in Paris but denied that any valid marriage had been effected. The respondent further admitted that he had lived with the petitioner in Paris and Versailles and that he had sent a cable to her. But at that time he was not aware of the invalidity of the divorce of the petitioner. He submitted that in the circumstances he had reasonable cause for refusing to live with the petitioner. Early in November 1929 on becoming aware of the true state of things, the respondent had sent a further cable asking the petitioner not to come to India.

LOVE AFFAIR WITH VISCOUNT.

Without prejudice to his other contentions, the respondent pleaded that the petitioner had committed adultery with one Viscount Charles de Montreui at Villa Nica, Rue de Paris, le Touquet, France in August 1929. In the circumstances he submitted that the petitioner was not entitled to the relief claimed by her.

The petitioner also applied for alimony pending the suit alleging that the respondent was entitled under the will of his father to receive from the trustees of the will a net annual income of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000. His share in the income of certain immovable properties also came to about Rs. 80,000 a year.

The court held that it had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit which was, therefore dismissed.

COSTLY JEWELS STOLEN.

—:o:—

Four Men Arrested.

Three Hindus and a Mahomedan were put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Friday morning on a remand application which stated that the men were involved in a big theft by house breaking.

Property valued at Rs. 8,055 consisting of jewellery and other fancy articles was alleged to have been stolen by a gang, of which the accused were members. A portion of the property had been disposed of locally while a small part of the booty was despatched out of Bombay. Already seven persons were arrested and property valued at Rs. 1,050 recovered.

The police investigations being complete, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded to police custody for a fortnight.

ADVANCE SWADESHI INSURANCE.

—:o:—

"Oriental's" Progress In 1929.

Those who are interested in Swadeshi Insurance in India will be glad to learn that the amount of New Life Assurance Business written by the Oriental last year was:—

31,128 Policies Assuring Rs. 6,50,04,539 as compared with 27,258 Policies Assuring Rs. 5,85,-52,201 in 1928 an increase of 3,870 Policies Assuring Rs. 64,52,338.

"CAN MACDONALD IGNORE THIS MIGHTY MAN."

American View Of Mahatma's Campaign.

"Unity" of Chicago writes:—

January 26th last was "Independence Day" in India. Little news of what happened was allowed to leave the country, but the meager reports told of great meetings, raising of the national flag, huge processions, and the quiet gathering of Gandhi and his disciples at the Ashram at Ahmedabadd where, amid fasting and spinning, "a resolution for Independence was adopted." The Communists were active, as usual, trying to exploit a solemn national festival in their own subversive interests. But these exponents of violence were as floating chips in a great sea of popular enthusiasm for liberty and non-violence. Thus far, at least, these two ideals—the goal and the method, the end and the means—are going along hand in hand together. Everywhere in India, on this "Independence Day," Gandhi was acclaimed and obedience to him pledged. For the first time in human history, so far as we can recall, a great people is seeking freedom without resort to bloodshed and destruction. That this means, for the Indian people at least, no escape from suffering and sacrifice, even death, nobody knows better than the Mahatma himself. He sees the anarchy that well may come in the path of English violence. But we "would risk anarchy and worse," he writes in "dYoung India," "in order to end that agony which will not end until the existing rule and spoliation are ended." The power of Gandhi is rising to-day to new heights of exaltation. Can MacDonald much longer ignore this mighty man? Must he not see that only by fullest and freest cooperation with him can India be saved from th eawful cataclysm now impending, and the Empire itself from disaster?

MUSSALMANS AND SATYAGRAH CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

"Times Of India's" Misleading Propaganda.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day's "Times of India" has come out with full page headline "Mussalmans repudiate Civil Disobedience Campaign". The fact is that no resolution was passed in the meeting. Only Mauana Shaukat Ali made a speech and he was heckled throughout by the audience whose hearts were burning with the desire for freedom. In fact one Mr. Mahomed Yusuf interposed in the middle of his speech and made a stirring appeal to the meeting to respond to the call of freedom and the audience showed their approval in different ways. The typed speech that was given to the press was never made and the Mussalmans were in no mood to listen to such a speech and therefore Mr. Shaukat Ali changed the trend of his observations and thus saved himself from the fury of those who are ardent supporters of Satyagraha programme.

As for the attitude of Muslims it has been defined in the last three public meetings held in Madanpura where the Muslims gave their unequivocal support to the Independence programme.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL HAMID.

March 7.

THE VICEROY REPLIES

Regret At Mahatma's Course Of Action.

NEW DELHI, March 7.

The following is the text of H. E. the Viceroy's reply to Mr. Gandhi:—

"Dear Mr. Gandhi,—His Excellency the Viceroy desires me to acknowledge your letter of the 2nd March. He regrets to learn that you contemplate a course of action which is clearly bound to involve violation of the law and danger to the public peace.

Yours very truly,
G. CUNNINGHAM,
Private Secretary.'
—A. P.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ON G. I. P.

—:o:—

Strikers' Resolve.

The strike of the G. I. P. Railway workmen is likely to take a curious turn shortly ir Sir George Rainy does not give a reply to their telegram in a day or two.

They propose to resort to passive resistance if favourable reply is not received. A meeting of the strikers was held on Friday morning at Parel when Mr. Ruikar informed the strikers of the programme of civil disobedience to be launched by the Mahatma Gandhi from the 12th instant.

The strikers thereupon resolved to resort to passive resistance and lie on the Railway lines from the 12th if the Railway authorities did not concede their demand.

The strike continued on Friday and picketing was carried on by the volunteers vigorously.

STRIKE IN CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 6.

About 2,000 employees, mostly South Indians, belonging to the Kinnison, Standard and Jitaghur (No. 1) Jute Mills struck work today. It is understood that notices have been served upon the President of the Bengal Jute Workers' Union, the Secretary and another official, prohibiting them from addressing any public meetings in the Jute mill area.—A. P.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

—:o:—

G. I. P. Agent's Version.

BOMBAY, Mar. 7.

The following press note is issued from the Agent's Office, G. I. P. Railway to-day:—

Strikers are beginning to return to work at a number of stations. The movement of traffic is satisfactory. The position on each division is as follows:—

Bombay:—At Wadi Bunder both inward and outward goods traffic is normal and parcels traffic is above normal.

Sholapur:—The position is steadily improving.

Bhusawal:—All traffic offering is being dealt with without difficulty. Slight trouble was experienced at certain roadside stations on the Bhusawal-Itarsi Section but this has now been put right.

Jubbulpore:—The position on the division is normal.

Jhansi:—All traffic offering is being handled without difficulty.—

FRENCH DEATHROLL INCREASING.

—:o:—

10,000 HOMELESS AND 400 DEAD.

King George's Sympathy

LONDON, March 6.

Paris.—The deathroll due to the floods is now put at 400, but it is increasing steadily as water recedes and ruined houses are exposed.

Ten thousand persons have been rendered homeless. It will take two months to repair the main line from Bordeaux to Cete. Reconstruction of towns and villages will be a matter of years.

King George and the British Government have sent messages of sympathy in connection with the Disaster.

Mon. Tardieu has postponed his departure for London because President Doumergue has decided to visit the devastated region and Mon. Tardieu will accompany him.—Reuter.

AMANULLAH LEAVES FOR ROME.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 6.

Constantinople.—Amanullah has left for Rome.—Reuter.

FRENCH AVIATOR IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 6.

M. Mogues, the French airman arrived at Dum Dum aerodrome at 11-45 this morning. He is expected to leave for Akyab to-morrow.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races, Spring Metting, 4th Day.

SUNDAY, Mar. 8

Parade of National Volunteers, Congress House, compound 7-30 a.m. (sharp).

Mass meetings and procession of workers to demonstrate sympathy with G. I. P. Strike and protest against unemployment and hunger.

H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes presides at the St John Ambulance Brigade, Parsi Division, Annual prize distribution and first aid and nursing display, Elphinstone High School compound, Cruickshank Road, 5 p.m.

—:o:—

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY. On Thursday (March 6) there were 29 cases of Small-pox and 19 deaths.

—:o:—

LECTURE ON QURAN: Moulvi Mohamad Ali M. A. (Cantab) will deliver a public lecture on Quran in Hindustani at Al Ikhwan Hall 168, 171, Bellasis Road next to the Imperial Bank of India Byculla Branch (Memni Building) on Saturday the 8th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp,

All are requested to attend

—:o:—

HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY: The second annual General Meeting of the members of the Society will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at the Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram of the Society (Shantikunj, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN. Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

—:o:—

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS: The Band of the Bombay Battalion A F. (I), will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Saturday) the commencing at 6 p.m.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENT: The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from Bombay of 22nd ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 7th instant Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

—:o:—

MAHILA MANDAL PAREL: Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal Parel a lecture will be delivered by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, B.A. on "Women's rights" to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Poibavadi.

Ladies are cordially requested to attend.

—:o:—

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD: Under the auspices of the Brotherhood Mr. J. K. Mehta will lecture on "Social and Economic Revolution" to-day (Saturday) at the Brotherhood Hall at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Prof. K. T. Shah will preside The meeting is open to the Public.

—:o:—

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE BOMBAY: The annual social gathering of students will be held to-day and to-morrow (Saturday and Sunday) in the College premises, when Sir Byramji Jijibhoy will preside and Lady Byramji distribute prize.

—:o:—

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC: Sirdar Abasaheb Mazumdar M. L. C. of Poona will deliver a lecture on "Musical Instruments of India" at the School Premises, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, today (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.) The lecture will be accompanied by demonstration and is open to the public.

—:o:—

G. WARD CONGRESS COMMITEE: An extra ordinary general meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. in the Committee's office to elect president.

—:o:—

MARATHI LITERATURE: A meeting will be held under the Chairmanship of the Mr. G. B. Pradhan, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Blavatsky Hall near French Bridge, to thank the Gaikwad for taking intense interest in Marathi literature.

—:o:—

DATE'S DUMB AND DEAF INSTITUTE: The Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Institute will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road when the Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia will co preside.

—:o:—

ANDHRA STUDENTS' GATHERING: The annual gathering of Andhra Students will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. in the Victoria Gardens. All past and present students of all the local colleges, schools etc' are invited to attend.

—:o:—

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS: The Governor will inspect the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in the Compound of the Elphinstone High School to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. when the Parsi Division will give a Display of First Aid and Home Nursing.

—:o:—

MEETING IN PAREL AREA: A public meeting of the residents of Kalachoki and Chinchpokli will be held at the Hind Mata Prasadik Bhajan Mandali Hall Chinchpokli under the auspices of this Mandal to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. under the Presidentship of Mr. A. N. Surve.

Mr. Vankatrao Surve Shet Govindrao Shinde and Mr. Narayan Swami will speak.

—:o:—

MEDICAL RELIEF FOR POONA DISTRICT: A General Hospital and Maternity Home has been attached to Bapubhai Charitable Dispensary for the poor for northern part of the Poona District at Manchar.

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASED RENTS: A meeting of the Tenants Association of the Palton Road Municipal Chawl was held under the presidentship of Dr. J. N. Choksy on Wednesday last and the following resolutions were passed. (1) "This meeting of the tenants of Palton Road Municipal Chawl, emphatically is of the opinion that the increase of rent by more than 100 per cent. (from Rs. 2-13-0 to Rs 6/-) is unjust and unfair and will cause severe hardship to the poor tenants. (2 "This meeting resolves that the tenants should not pay any increase in the rent however, they should pay the usual rent.'

—:o:—

PARADE OF NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS IN BOMBAY: A general parade of the National Volunteers will be held at Congress House compound to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. (sharp). The future programme of work will be considered.

—:o:—

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT BLAVATSKY LODGE: A Variety Entertainment will be held in aid of Educational Institutions consisting of a programme of Russian dances and improvisations by Miss Eugene Petersen and music by well-known artists at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge to-morrow (Sunday at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Entrance by tickets of Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 can be had at the Indian Book Depot, Medows Street, Excelsior Photo Stores, near Royal Opera House Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, French Bridge.

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TWO RAILWAY FATALITIES

—:o:—

Don't Lean Out Of Windows.

Two fatal railway accidents were enquired into by the Coroner on Friday morning. In the first Mulchand Shamrao, a Hindu, was travelling by the Harbour Branch Railway on Thursday and when near Sandhurst Road he leaned outside to spit. Suddenly his head struck against a wire pole and he fell down. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

In another case an unknown Hindu was crossing the railway lines at Kandivli on Thursday when he was knocked down by a local train. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died subsequently. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death in both the cases.

"SOUR LEMONS".

—:o:—

They Tempted 3 Anglo-Indians!

Three Anglo-Indian employees of the G. I. P. Railway are alleged to have been caught red-handed in the act of stealing the contents of a certain railway parcel by the Watch and Ward officials in charge of the Parcel Department at the Victoria Terminus on Thursday. On receipt of information a railway head constable went to the spot and is stated to have recovered 4 seers of "sour-lemons" from the person of the three Anglo-Indians.

It appears that the Anglo-Indians were formerly employed as fitters, but since the strike they were doing the work of supervising luggage in the Parcel Department.

Mr. Baliwalla, Sub-Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, made an application on Friday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla requesting the Court to pass orders for the return of the property to the Railway authorities.

The officer in the course of his application stated that the Deputy Superintendent came to the police station and reported that they were not going to lodge a complaint of theft against the three Anglo-Indian boys who were Railway servants, hence the papers in the case had been forwarded to the Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police at Poona, for final orders. The lemons being perishable property, they requested the Court to pass orders for the return of the same which was granted.

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—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, Mar 7.	
Previous Closing Rate	14.65
To-day's Opening Rate	14.70
Difference	plus.05
To-day's closing rate	14.32
Difference	—.33
Broach expectations	Rs. 244

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Mar. 7.	
Previous Closing Rate	7.80
To-day's Opening Rate	7.89
Difference	plus.09
To-day's Closing Rate	7.91
Difference	plus.11

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Mar 7.			
Silver Ready	19	0	0
Higher	0	4	0
Silver Forward	18	14	0
Higher	0	5	0

Tone of market:—India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 7.			
1st Settlement	44	4	0
2nd Settlement	43	9	0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1930.

A GOOD OMEN.

—:o:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai has been arrested. summarily tried and cast into prison. He had expected to be in prison within a few weeks, but he is fortunate in having been sent there before the Mahatma whose mantle was to have fallen on him. Both he and the Mahatma would not, however, wish otherwise. For, though his unrivalled powers of organisation would have been instrumental in directing the campaign after Gandhiji's arrest in a masterly manner, he has acquired such an immense hold on the peasants of Gujarat that he will be more dangerous to Government inside the prison than outside it. Therefore, if the Government imagine that by putting him in prison they will arrest the spread of the movement he was helping the Mahatma to carry on, they will be sadly disillutioned. Even assuming Gujarat was apathetic towards it, the arrest of their beloved "Sardar," in circumstances which constitute an unwarranted restriction of the liberty of speech, would to be a sufficient stimulus to awaken it and to make it respond to his message to it that it will preserve peace and offer the great sacrifice that it can offer and keep its prestige.

It is, however, not the prestige of Gujarat alone that is involved, but that of the whole country. Sardar Vallabhbai's arrest is the beginning of the period of trial and travail. Many more sacrifices will have to be made. But the end of this period is as certain as night follows day—and that end is the triumph of cause of India's freedom. The country must, therefore, rejoice over the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai as over what Gandhiji appropriately calls a good omen, observe complete peace and, holding fast always, whatever the provocation, to the sheet-anchor of non-violence, carry on the struggle, remembering that a struggle well begun is half won.

UPHILL TASK.

—:o:—

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri was deputed by the Government of India, to visit East Africa when the investigator from the Colonial Office, Sir Samuel Wilson, was there to ascertain how far it was practicable for Whitehall to act upon the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission, a "side-line" of his inquiry being to find out how far it was important and advisable to placate the White settlers who apprehended that the Commission's recommendations had effectively "dished" their pet scheme of a Federation of East African Territories in which they would function as perpetual political over-lords. In his report dated August 31, 1929 but released now for public information by Government after an unconscionably long interval, Mr. Sastri says that his instructions were "to help the Indian community to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hilton-Young Commission's report" and to be at his "disposal" if this investigator "wished to make use of me in dealing with Indian deputations."

We have no doubt that Mr. Sastri must have stated to Sir Samuel Wilson the case of the Indian community with his wonted cogency of argument and moderation of statement but his report bears the sad impress of his having been at the "dispopsal" of Sir Samuel Wilson only for the fruitless purpose of trying to make a person see reason, who had come over not to try to see reason, but to saturate himself with only one side of the case, that of the White settlers. And yet in his report which points out in forcible language the political, economic and educational disabilities which Indians in East Africa suffer, Mr. Sastri strikes an optimistic note. We do not see what ground there is for the optimism although we feel it our duty to offer to this distinguished Liberal leader our meed of praise for earnestly advising the Indian community to take courage when they find that the chances of success for them are at present the gloomiest. Theirs is an uphill task. How arduous their struggle is can be gauged from the observations of Mr. Sastri in his report on the attitude of the European community towards the Indian claims, particularly towards the just and natural Indian demand for a common electoral roll. He remarks "It was clear to me that the predominant view of the community was that they should be the arbiters of the destiny of Kenya, and that Indians should be allowed only a very subordinate voice in the administration of the affairs of the Colony, irrespective of their numbers, wealth, capacity or contribution to the taxation." The Indians feel their position is all the more intolerable when they notice that this arrogant doctrine of White over-lordship is strongly supported by the Kenya administration and by the Tory Party and Press in England, while the Liberals offer them lip sympathy and a Labour Government has so far not dared to take a courageous line in regard to the East African problem. Mr. Sastri says in his report that in Kenya "an extreme anti-Indian view no longer occupies the field so exclusively as before", but there is no evidence that the volume of anti-Indian opinion is likely to diminish rapidly unless the MacDonald Government, backed up by the Government of India, let it be known that they are determined to meet the Indian claims justly. Then alone will Lord Delamere and Company find it convenient to adopt a less hostile attitude towards the Indian claims.

THE SUBLIME AND THE RIDICULOUS

—:o:—

The contrast between the sublime and the ridiculous cannot be more glaring than that between Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy and Maulana Shaukat Ali's stage thunder at Chota Qabrastan within a few hours of publication of the letter. The contrast is comic but for the tragic touch imparted by the memory of what the Maulana was but a few years ago. Then he was the valiant lieutenant of Mahatmaji. Now he shakes with rage at his erstwhile leader resuming his old unfinished work. Himself sadly changed, he sees everything about him in the wrong perspective. But rather than admit his own error he puts the blame on Gandhiji. He blames him for preaching Independence—we did not know that the Maulana was for Dominion Status—and also for starting his campaign "over the heads of Muslims." But he does not say what he and Muslims of his view—fortunately they do not represent the community whose heart is sound—are going to do to win either Dominion Status or Independence. The limit of unreasonableness is reached in the following report of his speech by the "Times of India", now a bedfellow: "The new-fangled creed of independence, protested Mr. Shaukat Ali, was forcing Mussalmans to become the camp followers of Mr. Gandhi's campaign of civil resistance. In their opinion Mr. Gandhi had started this campaign - not against the British Government but against the Mussalmans, who refused to swallow the bitter pill of a Nehru Report, which meant a Hindu Raj in India." If the Maulana said any such thing, it is clear that at present there can be no arguing with him. For it must pass one's understanding how and in what sense the campaign of civil resistance could be construed to be against Muslims. But Gandhiji has faith in Satyagraha and in its capacity to melt the stoniest heart or to bring round the most perverse. We do not, therefore, despair even of Mr. Shaukat Ali.

As regards the nationalists among the Muslims, we are confident that they cannot be lured by Maulana Shaukat Ali from the path they have chosen and that a common struggle for freedom waged by Hindus and Muslims will solve the communal tangle far more effectively than the Round Table Conference. Common suffering for a great cause is bound to dissipate as by magic all communal distrust. And Maulana Shaukat Ali had a foretaste of what Muslims think of Gandhiji's campaign when at the Chhota Qabrastan meeting at the tables were turned against him.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

—:o:—

The nationalist movement in India led by Mahatma Gandhi is attracting increasing attention in the European Press. Not only do French and German journals of influence and standing devote greater space now to news from India about the national awakening but the Press of smaller countries like Holland and Czecho-Slovakia also considers it necessary to publish detailed and instructive articles about India's aspiration for freedom. The Dutch journal "Bevrijiding" in its recent issues has a series of articles on Mahatma Gandhi and the independence movement in India. In one of the issues the question of England's position in India is exhaustively discussed and the writer, Gerrit Van Oort, discusses what shape England's "tactics" will take in checking the independence movement. He is convinced that a "mighty people's movement" is afoot in India and that England will find it exceedingly difficult to check it by embarking upon a policy of resolute government. In another issue the same writer gives his readers a consecutive account of the imposition of the Simon Commission on India, of its boycott by Indian political leaders of all the parties that count in this country, of the repressive policy of the Government, of the policy of the MacDonald Government towards India and considers whether British Labour in office will not after all follow the same policy towards this country as the other British political parties.

EAST & WEST.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY'S BETRAYAL OF INDIA.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)
LONDON, Feb. 13. By Air Mail.

One of the numerous indications of the hopelessness of reliance on a Labour Party of the type of Mr MacDonald's is that afforded by the writings of Mr. H. N. Brailsford in the "New Leader". He says that the Labour Government of Great Britain cannot discuss or prepare for the independence of India, that path being closed to a minority Government. The retort that arises to the mind at once is that the Labour Government is not in favour of the independence of India and would not prepare for it even if it were a majority Government. Mr. Brailsford admits it. He adds: "That path, even if we thought it the best (as few of us do) is closed."

So that's that; and a lot of unnecessary verbiage is employed to tell us that Labour Governments are Imperialist, like other Governments. The alternative, now; what about that? If Labour Governments insist on the preservation of Empire, King, Lords and Commons, what position is to be "granted" to India, which is the last national element in the Empire to be governed by a foreign administration? A minority Government, and an Empire-loving Government, can certainly—if it desires—discuss, support and prepare for the elevation of India to the status of Canada or Australia. Not so,—says Mr. Brailsford, left-winger of the "advanced" Independent Labour Party. He says: "What it may be able to do is to lay down the steps by which, within a measurable period" (one can "measure" 100 years, 50 years, 10 years or 10 months, but word-spinners mean, by "measurable", a delayed date)—"India shall attain to the status of a Dominion."

One would think that these new Imperialists, who—in a time of perfect restraint and political peace—speak of "an active rebellion" and a "violent left-wing" in India, would perceive that further delays and relegation to "measurable periods" will sink peaceful man in despair, and create disorder among violent youths. To talk of not delaying self-government "for many more years" is the precise way to make masses of men abandon further belief in the possibility of constitutional action.

Ten years have passed since the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, and during these ten years this precious Left Wing Independent Labour Party, which forms the vast majority of the Parliamentary Labour Party, has taken no steps to cause the party to have ready a plan and the machinery to carry it out, for the extension (at once and without "measurable periods" or journalistic phrases) of the process of self-government. A Simon Commission is approved by them, received by them, and deferred to by them. Under its findings they must spend "measurable periods" in discussing how much can be held back from expectant India and how little democracy can be granted by a Labour Government. They may even spend the periods in discussing whether, in view of the delicate and critical situation (see excuses for refusing Saklatvala's passport), any alteration of the machinery of Indian Government should be effected at all.

MISREPRESENTING INDIAN LEADERS.

Mr. Brailsford calls Mr. Bose the de Valera of India; and, because he "makes no pretence of sharing Mr. Gandhi's pacifism", the term "violent" is applied to his group. Mr. De Valera was President of a Republic, with an active army, and exercising the functions of Government,—therefore invested with all needful powers of force. What analogy has all this with Mr. Bose? What honesty or honour is there in attributing "violent" principles to a politician simply because he is not a pacifist from religious principle? Mr. Brailsford works that sort of misrepresentation against English Communists, who, because they assert that ultimately revolutions have to resort to force, are accused of fomenting violence and preaching war. Now the trick is worked against Mr. Bose and his Bengal supporters.

Yet it is amazing what latitude the British pacifists allow to themselves.

Mr. Brailsford, a pacifist of the Great War, did not consider it wrong to fight for (or write for, I forget which) the gang of Cometadjis who sank their fangs in the Young Turk revolution.

By the way Mr. Brailsford harks back to the gallant Macedonian

(Continued on Page 11.)

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

TOPICS BY AIR MAIL.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

LONDON, February 21.

The annual report for the year 1928-1929 on the work of the Education Department of the High Commissioner for India in London was issued to the public last week. Though the High Commissioner's Secretary has tried to make the publication as comprehensive as possible, by including those students who are not directly under his control, such as those studying in the United States of America and on the Continent, it cannot be said that his attempt has been quite successful. For instance, though he refers to students studying in France and Germany and the U. S. A., he is not up to date in his information about the students studying at Hamburg, Munich, Liepzig, etc. Nor does he say what special benefits are being derived by these students by being on the Continent instead of attaching themselves to any University in Great Britain. It seems to me that he has merely relied upon the official returns supplied to him by some of these University centres. It would have been more useful if he had told us from his own knowledge of things that the condition of the Indian student in England and Scotland is pitiable and that he is nothing better than a social outcast, being admitted, in an average case, to the various educational institutions on sufferance. It is a matter of common knowledge that it is impossible for an average Indian student to develop in this country those special traits of character that are the basic condition of service to his country and that in the Continental Universities, these distinctions he finds in Britain are not observed, as the Continental Universities offer every student equal facilities to grow to the full height of his intellectual stature without any regard to colour and country.

SIGNIFICANT OMISSION.

Leaving aside this aspect of the Report, there is also a significant omission of any reference to those Indian women who come every year to obtain a diploma in Montessori course. From information gathered, I understand that during the year under review as many as 8 Indian women came early in April last for a four months' course at the London Training College and returned to India at the end of the year after a successful career. In his enthusiasm to show what the Indian community is doing in London, the Secretary refers in the report to the activities of the Indian Gymkhana by applauding the good work that it has been doing for the last so many years. Now, one wonders why the High Commissioner should incorporate the activities of such bodies which are at poles apart with the educational activities of the Indian student community. All that he could say about the Gymkhana is the gift of generous donations received by it from prominent Indians to tide over its financial difficulties. I enquired of an influential member of the Committee and he assures me that the High Commissioner's reference to the Gymkhana is uncalled-for When, thus he finds some justification to refer to the activities of a sports club, he has, for reasons best known to himself, forgotten to make any reference to the activities of Indian students themselves. This brings me to the question of the recent establishment of students' associations in this country. These two institutions,—the Indian Students' Central Association, which has on its roll about 350 members and the National Union of Indian Students, which claims to have a membership of about 200 students,—are the results of the initiative taken by the student community to promote a corporate life amongst Indian students by uniting all Indian students residing in Great Britain and on the Continent. The existence of these two associations has, for all practical reasons, brought in a new life in the Indian student community and there is a possibility of their finding out a solution to the question of how to amalgamate themselves into one corporate body to build up a new structure which will strive

(Continued on next page.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Caught A Tartar.

We understand from our London correspondent that at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts Mr. Ainscough, British Trade Commissioner for India, made some insinuations against Indian business morality and advised the leaders of Indian commercial opinion to enjoin on "their less sophisticated members the need of prompt and scrupulous fulfilment of their contractual obligations." A Sir James Simpson is said to have dilated on the advice and cast further reflections on Indian business morality, without the Indian Trade Commissioner, Mr. Lindsay, raising any protest. If the British critics felt that because of their dominant position they could vilify Indians with impunity at least in London, they found themselves sadly mistaken. Mr. Erulker trounced them well enough saying that there was no occasion for any special advice to Indians, that there were black sheep everywhere and pointing out some very black ones in the British fold. The British Trade Commissioner in his reply was discreetly silent on Mr. Erulker's challenging innuendoes.

Lancashire First.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan's view of the proposed measure of Imperial preference is noteworthy. While he joins others in regarding the proposal as 'insiduous in its implications" and as a "forced imposition accompanied by a threat", he also points out that it is a serious handicap to the Bombay mills themselves, which stand most in need of special protection. The only way, he says, by which the troubles could be overcome is to provide a scheme by which Bombay cotton mills could be enabled to take to finer counts; but this can only happen if adequate protection is also given against Lancashire. The view is so reasonable that it should appeal even to Government. So long as India is a mere dependency, any scheme of Imperial Preference will be little better than "heads I win, tails you lose".

Carrying On.

In the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday the work of the Agricultural Department was subjected to some severe, if haphazard, criticism. The critics, who were many, referred to various long-standing grievances of the agriculturists, but did not touch the root cause of the trouble. It cannot be denied that the Agricultural Department has been doing for years past a good deal of routine work of various kinds. There are some agricultural schools, some demonstration farms and other familiar activities, but most of these activities are in effect make-believes. Neither in quality nor in quantity is the work anything like what it should be. There is little live touch between the Department and the villagers nor is there any real enthusiasm among the workers of the Department. But what better can be expected when the villagers are destitute and illiterate and the Government little responsive to their wishes or needs? No reform worth the name is possible unless the whole administration is radically altered. Till then there may be some lively debates in the Council but little beyond that.

A Thought For The Day.

"It is contended by those who scoff at liberty that a free democracy is inconsistent with national efficiency.....Our reply to this charge is that efficiency is no substitute for liberty. More than that, we aver that liberty is essential to ultimate efficiency."

LLOYD GEORGE.

The Reason Why.

Distracted Mother: "Why can't you two children agree?"

Small Son: "Well, mummy, I want to play Wild West and be an outlaw and Mary wants to play tea-parties and be an in-law."

WORLD OF SPORT

HINTS FOR RACEGOERS.

Horses To Follow To-day.

The season is fast drawing to a close and this is a time when results are often contrary to popular anticipation. Usually there is a scramble for the Consolation events and it will not surprise me to see the favourites ousted To-day.

—:o:—

WESTERHAM won his last race in such an easy manner that another success for him is anticipated in the Scaltbeck Handicap.

—:o:—

I expect the Kolhapur owned INDIAN STAR to give the son or Buchan the most trouble.

—:o:—

BLACK JEST is an honest customer and is in with a fighting chance.

—:o:—

For the Tickford Park Plate, I shall take sides with CLIFTON ABBOT who is a much better horse than he is given credit for.

—:o:—

PALM LEAF is expected to show fight and THE LdAWYER if suitably handled must be thereabouts.

—:o:—

IRISH RIGHT can wind up the season with a success in the Elston Handicap.

—:o:—

STARTER is not a very reliable galloper, but must be "in the money" if in the mood to gallop.

—:o:—

PICTOU is worth a flutter. She is generally at her best over this course.

—:o:—

My idea of the probable winner of the Consolation Handicap is SAIFULDOWLA, MANJI and AMAR must be reckoned as two stout rivals over the distance.

—:o:—

BLACK KING has my vote for the Syrian Plate, Division I.

FUNNY FACE and SULTANA are likely to give the most trouble.

—:o:—

The Kolhapur stable expect to take Division II with their new acquisition SHAHANA.

—:o:—

If there is one to beat this speedy newcomer it should be INJEMAN II.

—:o:—

PASHA, the luckless must be trusted again.

—:o:—

Back BRIGAND to win Division I of the Teheran Plate.

—:o:—

The most likely ones among the others are BRITISH LION and STREPHON.

In Division II, ASLAN BEG must be in demand again.

—:o:—

SA'EE and TANAJI will be in the picture.

—:o:—

A great race is anticipated for Division III and I believe in naming the following I have hit on the three most likely customers:—EMPIRE, DILSHER and RED INDIAN.

—:o:—

Fourth Spiring Meeting.

(BY "SENEX".)

2-15 p.m.
THE TEHERAN PLATE. Division I.

BRIGAND	1
BRITISH LION	2
SUNNY DAY	3

2-45 p.m.
THE TEHERAN PLATE. Division II.

TANAJI	1
SA'EE	2
ASLAN BEG	3

3-15 p.m.
THE TEHERAN PLATE. Division III.

EMPIRE	1
DILSHER	2
ANCHOR	3

3-45 p.m.
THE ELSTON HANDICAP.

IRISH RIGHT	1
STARTER	2
THRIFTY JEAN	3

4-15 p.m.
THE SYRIAN PLATE. Division II.

SHAHANA	1
LE TOUQUET	2
INJEMAN	3

4-45 p.m.
THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

THE GIRL FRIEND ..	1
MANJI	2
SAIFULDOWLA	3

5-15 p.m.
THE SCALTBECK HANDICAP.

WESTERHAM	1
LOOSE MOMENTS ..	2
BLACK JEST	3

5-45 p.m.
THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE.

PALM LEAF	1
CLIFTON ABBOT	2
THE LAWYER	3

6-15 p.m.
THE SYRIAN PLATE. Division I.

RIYAD II	1
BLACK KING	2
RADHA'A	3

—:o:—

THAKKER'S

GOLDEN SELECTION
LAST RESULTS.

JONATHAN won Rs. 113-8-0
BLACK JEST won 37-0-0
SARKHA won 25-0-0
DOUBLE
JONATHAN to THE GIRL FRIEND
MOOFID won Rs. 74
HOPPY won 54
FIONNUALA won 53
DOUBLE
FIONNUALA to CAVERN
General Card Rs. 10.
One Horse in each with one Free win double.
3 same winner Rs. 5.
Can be had from:—
THE GAITY BOOK DEPOT,
204, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Time 9 to 1 p.m.

"FATHER INDIA" ON THE SCREEN.

—:o:—

Mr. P. B. Patel's Picture.

At the Magestic Cinema this week is shown a film which is conceived as a trenchant reply to the gross slander of India by Miss Mayo, and in this object Mr. P. B. Patel who has produced the film succeeds to a great extent.

The interest of the story is sustained throughout the complicated episodes which develop dramatically around the principal characters and are gradually evolved to reach a climax where the main purpose is unfolded. And this purpose is the superiority of the high moral level of the Indian culture and ideals over the material pleasure-seeking civilisation of the West with its false and superficial glamour.

A STAR CAST

The success of the picture is due, to the direction of Mr. Chowdhary and to the star players of the Imperial Film Company in whose studio it has been produced. Miss Jilloo who has recently come to the fore in several productions gives a forceful characterisation of the young "educated" wife whose amorous adventures with her college friend costs her the happiness of her nome and her husband, and whose passion for the "fast life" drags her deeper into the depths of moral degradation till she finds herself in the ranks of "Mrs. Warren's profession" to use an expression made proverbial by Mr. G. B. Shaw. Gradually she is disillusioned by the grim realities of her life, and she awakens to the light that was within her, the light of Mother India, which she had allowed to be smothered under the dazzling glare of the tinselled civilisation of the West. It is indeed a very difficult role, but Miss Jillo proves equal to it and noteworthy powers of emotional acting.

Miss Sulochana, the charming star of many films who is sufficiently well known, appears as the model Hindu girl. Miss Sulochana displays all the tenderness refinement and grace required in this role, for which she is fitted with the beauty of her features and the reposeful expression of her face. Another piece of commendable acting is that of Mr. Jal Merchant in the role of the Westernised Youth who, after a blind career of a profligate rake, ultimately finds happiness in the service of his mother country.

Special mention must be made of the photography by Mr. Adi Irani. Several fine scenic effects enhance the value of the film, among these being the hazy and revolving visions of a dazed and bewildered mind, all simultaneously produced. There are also some fine scenes of stirring warfare in Waziristan, necessitated by the incidents of the story. Altogether, "Father India" is a production well worth seeing, and Mr. P. B. Patel deserves to be congratulated on his successful enterprise The film will be continued for the third week.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

—:o:—

LONDON, March 6.

Bank of England Discount rate has been reduced from four and a half per cent. to four per cent. —Reuter.

FRENCH DELEGATES IN LONDON.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 6.

French delegates to Naval Conference, except M. Tardieu, arrived in London this evening.—Reuter.

INCREASED COTTON DUTIES.

—:o:—

Their Effect On Lancashire.

PREFERENCE TO BRITAIN

LONDON, March 6.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Gower suggested representations to Government of India, in view of the effect on Lancashire of the increased cotton tariff.

Mr. Graham in written reply said, "Sir R. Gower will have seen from the reports of Sir George Schuster's speech in the Legislative Assembly on 28th February that Government had already done everything possible by way of representations. Though I fully realise the grave effect the increase may have on Lancashire, I appreciate also the proposal of the Government of India to ask the Assembly to assent to preferential treatment for Britain."—Reuter.

INDIAN STUDENT IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from previous page.)

to be of service to the Indian students by its own exertion undeterred by any official or semi-official agency.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF STUDENTS.

The address that Prof. Radhakishan delivered at the Hostel on Friday night will long be remembered by those who had the privilege of listening to his inspiring talk. He awakened a sense of responsibility in the minds of Indian students who come to this country for an academical career and return in search of wealth. "After all", he said, "the intellectuals of a nation are the bearers of the consciousness of the community. If you want to know the opinions of any particular country, you do not go about questioning all the men servants and maid servants. You ask questions of the intelligentsia. You take them into account and you ask their opinion on the matter. The intellectuals of a country, therefore, ought to be regarded as more representative of the mind and will of the community than the masses themselves, and the responsibility, therefore, is something proportionate to this kind of power which they have. They are the leaders of public opinion. It rests on them how the masses behave. It depends more or less on the way in which they guide and educate public opinion. In a country like England, where the democracy is supposed to be better educated, I have no doubt that the mass of workers simply listen to the opinions which their leaders set before them. They make up their minds by tradition. They join a party. As for the rest it is the party which decides its leaders decides their conscience". As an observer of politics from the outside, but as a student of psychology of peoples and as one who has been a teacher for nearly 20 years of his life, the learned Professor claimed to possess some knowledge of the way in which the Indian mind at the present moment is working and since India is passing through a Renaissance, he wanted his countrymen to recognise that nothing great can be achieved so long as the country is enslaved by tradition, whether it is social, political economic or religious. In concluding he said "You gentlemen, when you go back to our country, young men filled with ideas, anxious to do wonderful things. when you get back, you are sucked by the atmosphere, absorbed by it, get changed and great idealists turn into hardened cynics. That has been my experience of excellent men, men who were filled with great idealism in their student days, who dreamt dreams, who wanted to bring a re-established heaven on earth, all such people—most of them. I will not say all, because there is still hope for us—when they get back to our country, the atmosphere seems to be the acid test. It poisons them, transforms them out of their shape, and that is what happens to them. I want to ask whether, when you go back, you will join the mad race for wealth, the scramble for place and power, for the brief authority in which you wish to be dressed or are you going to put your ideals first and make everything else subordinate?"

BRITISH MUSEUM BOMB HOAX.

Nobody will deny the fact that the practical joke played on Scotland Yard by the farcical "bomb" affair at the British Museum about a fortnight ago and the subsequent conduct of the authorities of the Yard in making wild searches of Indian student residential quarters resulted in a good deal of resentment on the part of the sufferers of this persecution and that the main responsibility for this rested with the British Press, which took a leading part in providing the police with sensational information to prove that the Indian students were hatching a conspiracy in London to overthrow the British Raj in India. But Mr. Clynes's reply to Mr. Ernest Thurtle in the House of Commons yesterday should dispose effectively of a rumour that has done much mischief to the Indian community. The Press is, however, significanity silent to take any notice of the reply given by the Home Secretary and though there is a big space available for questions and answers in the "Times", there is a convenient omission of what transpired at the question time in Parliament on the subject. One can only hope that Mr. Clynes's statement that no Indian had anything to do with the British Museum incident will set things right.

LATE MR. K. B. MAWLANKAR.

The Indian Social Club of which the late Mr. K. B. Mawlankar was the indefatigable secretary for the past five years convened on Saturday last a public meeting of the Indian residents in London at the Livingston Hall to put on record the loss suffered by the community in the passing away of their Secretary. Dr. K. M. Pardhy of Birmingham was in the chair and a representative gathering of Indian merchants, students, and other professions paid its gratitude to the late Mr. Mawlankar for the great work that he had done for the community. A large number of messages of sympathy with the object of the meeting were received from those who could not attend thh meeting. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye in associating himself with the object of the meeting, described how successfully Mr. Mawlankar fought his early life. He was particularly proud of Mr. Mawlankar as he knew him ever since he was studying at a school in Dapolie in the District of Ratnagiri where Mr. Mawlankar was a teacher. The speaker felt that in the death of Mr. Mawlankar, the Indian community had suffered an irreparable loss and that it would be very difficult to carry on the various activities with which he was intimately associated. Mr. Kasturchand Bhantiya of Messrs. Birla Brothers, on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, supported the resolution moved by Dr. Paranjpe and observed that his less in Mr. Mawlankar as a valued colleague on the council of the Chamber and in the affairs of "Arya Bhawan" was two-fold. Four other speakers, including Mr. Saklatwala, Dr. Parikh and representatives of the Indian student community joined in paying their last tribute to one who had made the cause of the Indian community as his own and one who was deeply concerned in the welfare of the Indian students. The chairman, Dr. Pardhy, said he owed a deep debt to Mr. Mawlankar who was to him a guide, philosopher and friend in the affairs of the Indian community. As office-bearers of the Indian Gymkhana and the Indian Social Club, Mr. Mawlankar and Dr. Pardhy came to know each other better and as a trusted secretary of both these institutions the late Mr. Mawlankar had become most endearing to him. In concluding the meeting, he emphasised that no better tribute could be paid to the work and worth of the departed soul than to carry on the activities with which he was associated with greater glory and with greater success by drawing upon his cherished memory.

INDIAN CHILDREN'S SUCCESS.

At the Peace and Annerley Festival Open Competition in Elocution for children under seven the two children of Mr. David Erulkar, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Director of the Scindhia Steamship, Solomon aged five and Sarah aged six, stood first and third respectively. There were twenty two children competing and Mr. Erulkar's son carried the Silver Medal and was highly complimented by the judge of the evening.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE RAID.

—:o:—

Police Seize Copies & Article.

LAHORE, March 7.

The police raided the office of "Virbharat" to-day in connection with the issue of that paper of 2nd March, which was proscribed by the Punjab Government as it was alleged to contain matters which come under the purview of Section 124-A. The search lasted for two hours. About 40 copies of the issue as well as composed articles regarding Tantia Topi which was announced to be published in to-morrow's issue was taken possession of. It is further reported thadt the Police came armed with revolvers. The Manuscript copy of a poem written by Pandit Melaram who is already on bail was also seized.—Free Press.

Patna, March 7.—At the next meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha will move a cut of Rs. 100 in the provision for Ministers to discuss the policy of Government in the Ministry of Local Self-Government.—A. P.

MR. HOMI ARRESTED

—:o:—

Alleged Rioting With Deadly Weapon.

SEQUEL TO HURT TO MR. PATEL.

JAMSHEDPUR, March 6.

Mr. Manik Homi, the Labour leader was arrested this afternoon on charges of criminal conspiracy and rioting with deadly weapon thereby causing grievous hurt to Mr. S. B. Patel, General Foreman of the Steelworks during a labour meeting on the 28th February, in which connection a gang of twelve Pathans was recently arrested. Mr. Homi was later released on a bail of Rs. 5,000.—A.P.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ DEAD.

—:o:—

Organiser Of German Fleet.

LONDON, March 6.

Munich.—The death has occurred of Admiral Von Tirpitz.—Reuter.

Alfred von Tirpitz, the famous German admiral was born on March 19, 1849 at Kustrin. He entered the Prussian navy when he was fifteen. He was made admiral in 1903 and Admiral of the Fleet in 1911. On March 15, 1916 he resigned all his offices for political reasons. After leaving his post he entered politics and helped to found the "Vaterlandspartei." He entered the Reichstag in 1921 as German National Deputy. He spoke in favour of the Dawes Plan and against the Pact of Locarno.

In the German navy Tirpitz was mostly employed only in important positions of organisation or leadership. After he had become chief of staff of the Supreme Naval Command in 1892 he began the preliminary work for his plan of fleet construction by profound studies in the history and practice of naval warfare. The idea of the offensive use of arms was the guiding note of all Tirpitz's work. His memoranda, designed to educate the naval officers in modern ideas of their profession, fell into British hands and in this way influenced British tactical ideal also. He combined practical operations with model squadrons of useless ships with the elaboration of his tactical ideas. He encouraged the education of crews to independent action in all emergencies.

As a statesman, Tirpitz aimed at securing the growing maritime interests of the German people. He felt the building of a fleet to be a necessity and no luxury, since it made Germany a more acceptable ally and helped to create a sort of balance of power at sea. He considered that it was an economic and social necessity that the working German people should gain greater independence from all political eventualities. He further saw in Germany the power of the future on which the smaller European powers might lean at sea. In view of the formation of great self-sufficient economic units in the world, he probably consdiered his ideas to be a consistent continuation of Bismarck's train of thought, and perhaps throughout of a kind of economic Pan-Europa under a wise German leadership.

IN FAVOUR OF SHORT WAR.

Tirpitz did not share the opinion that Britain would stand out of the war, and foresaw that the sympathies of America would be on the side of Britain. He was in favour of a short war, and for putting the German fleet to a decisive battle. He believed that the intervention of America would, in any case, prevent a complete victory, but thought that if Germany exercised all her forces, the German Reich would remain a really great power and at the worst acknowledge defeat, whilst her forces were still unexhausted. At the beginning of the war he offered to take over the entire control of the navy, including the military control, but this was refused. His advice was hardly listened to be the politicians and hardly ever taken. The naval battle he wished was not fought.

POPULAR ANIMOSITY AGAINST TIRPITZ.

His resignation in 1916 and the stages of his relations with the Emperor and the Higher Naval Command which led to it are described in his "Erinnerungen" with almost tragic vividness. After the revolution Tirpitz was one of those against whom German popular animosity was chiefly directed as being the inspirer of the naval and world policy which led to the war. and also the most powerful influence in prolonging it. He was one of those who found it inadvisable to remain in Germany, and he departed to find a refuge in Switzerland. After the Republican Government seemed fairly established he returned; but possibly on account of his advanced age, did not appear during 1931 to be taking away further part in political intrigue or agitation.

MUSLIM WOMAN'S BROOMSTICK.

—:o:—

Used For Driving Away Police.

BANDABILLA SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

JESSORE, March 7.

The no-tax campaign at Bandabilla continues. Villagers are firm in the face of arrests and attachments. Sjt. Ramanathroy, leader was fined Rs. 60, and, in default, one month's simple imprisonment under section 108 Cr. P. C. The accused preferred jail.

A Muslim woman of Bandabilla was fined Rs. 10 under section 352 for having driven a circle officer with a broomstick while the latter was attaching a cow belonging to her for the realisation of the Union Board taxes due by her husband.—Free Press.

TAMIL NADU CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Resignations From Executive.

MADRAS, March 7.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar has resigned the presidentship of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. Mr. Bashyam Iyengar, the Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and five members of the Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress, including Mr. Satyamurthi, have also resigned their offices. Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar who has always held the view that the boycott of legislatures is unwise, in his letter of resignation says that the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee's resolution passed recently at Vellore, directing that effective propaganda should be carried on among voters at elections about the boycott, makes it impossible for him to continue as President. He characterises the resolution as uncalled for and mischievous. Mr. Satyamurthi also considers the resolution unauthorised, mischievous and suicidal.—A. P.

Huge Demonstration In New York.

—:o:—

New York.—Despite the extraordinary precautions taken by the police, there were a number of minor disorders in various parts of the country.

The police were obliged to use teargas to disperse demonstrators in front of the White House. Several Communists were injured. A score of arrests was made.

Seventy-five thousand persons participated in the demonstration at Union Square, New York. Several police and a number of Communists were injured in the conflict when the police prevented demonstrators from marching to the city hall. Ring-leaders were arrested.—Reuter.

PUNJAB CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

LAHORE, March, 6.

Gianai Kartarsingh, a Congress worker of Lyallpur was arrested on Thursday afternoon at Lahore station while proceeding to Amritsar, under Section 124-A in connection with a speech delivered by him.—Free Press.

PRAYERS FOR "CHRISTIANS."

—:o:—

Church Parades Objected

MACDONALD'S PROMISE.

LONDON, March 6.

It was the Labourites turn to protest to-day on the subject of intercessory prayers for Christians in Russia, when Mr. MacDonald replying, to a Labourite who asked for cancellation of compulsory church parades of forces on 16th March, said the matter would probably be satisfactorily settled on the lines of his reply to Mr. Baldwin on 4th March.

Labourites objected that this was denial of full spiritual liberty to officers and men.

Mr. MacDonald asked them to await what happened. He was unwilling to raise the whole question of compulsory parades, if the matter was not settled now.

Mr. Thurtle said in view of Mr. MacDonald's unsatisfactory reply he would raise matter on adjournment.—Reuter.

Lord's Turn To Object.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 6.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Atholl drawing attention to recent service orders regarding intercessory prayers for Christians in Russia at Church parades, read the new order issued by Army Council since the question was raised in the Commons on March 4 but before the meeting between Messrs. MacDonald, Baldwin and Lloyd George.

NO COMPULSION.

The order states that officers and other ranks cannot be compulsory paraded to intercessory services, but they are free to attend voluntary intercessorial services.

Troops attending parade services held in garrison churches are not to be compulsorily paraded to services including intercessory prayers. The Duke of Atholl described the order as making confusion worse confounded.

CONDEMNATION OF SOVIET.

Lord Thompson said that intercessory prayers, however courteously put, amounted to a condemnation of the Russian Government with whom Britain had restored diplomatic relations. The Russians might easily say that the British Government was inflaming minds of the members of service against Russia through religion.

The Archbishop of Canterbury read out prayers he had ordered in his diocese and asked if there was anything political in them.

The matter was dropped.—Reuter.

Rangoon, March 7.—It is understood that Mr. S. N. Sen, Bar-at-Law has been appointed a Judge of the High Court in the place of Mr. Justice Chari who has been granted leave on medical grounds.—A. P.

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BACKWARD DISTRICT OF PANCH MAHALS.

PITIABLE PLIGHT OF BHILS OF DOHAD AND JHALOD.

(BY L. M. SHRIKANT).

The District of Panch Mahals is one of the most backward districts in the Bombay Presidency and within the district itself the two Talukas of Dohad and Jhalod are more backward than the rest.

They are surrounded on all sides by States, which constitute relics of 16th century administration, nine-tenth of the population of the two Talukas consist of Bhils who are illiterate, ignorant and poor.

The agriculturists in Surat had their grievances with respect to the revised assessment. They entered a constitutional protest; it failed and it was left to Sjt. Vallabhbhai to bring about a redress. The peasants of Mahomedabad and Matar had a similar grievance. There was a flutter; and the Government anticipating trouble have found it advisable to reconsider the annavaris and order suspension.

PROTEST UNHEEDED.

In the last revision settlement in the Taluka of Kalol and Halol there was an enhancement of assessment to the extent of 30 per cent. The agriculturists of the two Talukas met in a conference under the presidentship of Mr. Shivadasani and passed resolutions protesting against this unjustifiable enhancement. The agriculturists of this backward district have not the leaders of the type available in the advanced districts of Kaira and Surat. Their protests have gone unheeded and they are for ever burdened with a round sum of sixty thousand.

The situation of the Taluka of Dohad and Jhalod is a little more painful. The year 1927 was unfortunate on account of heavy rains; the subsequent year was unfortunate on account of frost; the year 1929-30 is unfortunate on account of scarcity of rain and the ravages done to the crops by locusts. The khariff crop was scarcely six annas in the rupee. Very little wheat and gram is sown. We are scarcely at the end of the month of February and the villages are experiencing difficulty in getting drinking water. Bhils live in scattered huts and the vessels which they have are all earthen pots. The District Local Board has recently built a few wells. But the Bhils do not find them useful. Their earthen pots break more frequently when they use the District Local Board wells and they have scarcely anything to replace them. They get their water from ponds, rivulets or other smaller pools of water. Even these are drying up rapidly.

FAILURE OF CROPS.

As shown above the maize has yielded only 6 annas in the rupee. Wheat and gram have almost failed. The agriculturists will not get back their seed. The Government, the money-lender, the C. C. Society are all pressing for recoveries. Usually the Bhil repays his money-lender from the Rabi produce. This year that crop is not available and the Bhil has parted with his small reserves of maize crop. People are reluctant to lend and in most cases there is nothing to lend. The Sahukars are themselves faced with a difficult situation. There is depression in the market. There is comparatively very little trade. Everybody finds himself losing. In the circumstances the money-lender has ceased advancing and is trying to recover from the Bhils as much as he can.

The only class which feels least affected is a person called Government servant. The fall in prices all round is raising his income. He is unperturbed by the failure of crops in three successive years or by the extreme depression in trade. His pay has doubled since 1914 and though the crops may fail in the field of agriculture, the talati, the circle inspector, the constable, the forest beatguard and in fact every officer in the Police, Revenue, and Forest Departments had his annual share of the maize and the green grain from the agriculturists. He goes on merrily.

The failure of crops has not affected the Government officials, it has not affected the Government revenue recoverable from these two Talukas. The land tax is recovered even from the poorest, yet this is the one tax which bears no relation to the income (actual) of the person paying the tax. The tax is recoverable in two instalments but the officials shall not have that trouble. The major portion of revenue has already been recovered.

INCREASED HARDSHIP.

The agriculturists who found themselves out of work in the summer went either to the Shivrajpur Mines or to the Loco Workshop or other public works opened by the P. W. D. or by the District Local Board. A very large number of them took to bringing head load of fuel and sold the same in the towns thus making about two annas per day. A few were absorbed in the building work undertaken by private individuals. This year all these sources have as it were jointly conspired to aggravate the situation. The Manganese mines have not been recruiting labour as they usually did. The construction work in Loco shop has ceased. There is no work on any appreciable scale undertaken either by P. W. D., District Local Board or the Railway.

SEMI-SERFDOM.

The private individual has no money to undertake building on any appreciable scale. Recently a flat has gone forth from the Forest Department that all these Bhils found selling head load of fuel brought from the forest should be prosecuted. A Bhil living in the vicinity of a forest lives in a state of semi-serfdom; he is liable to be called upon to labour in several ways at the sweet behests of petty officials. In consideration thereof he is said to be enjoying a few grazing privileges, and is entitled to take a head load of fuel for his own purposes. In addition he used to obtained head-load of wood for selling purposes. This was his job in the summer and gave him his bread when he had none. Three years ago there was a Forest Grievances Committee and one of the recommendations made by that Committee was that the Advisory Committee for the Panch Mahals District should have one representative from the Bhil Seva Mandal. It has been found advisable to ignore this recommendation. The Forest Grievances Committee has come and gone and the Royal Commission on Agriculture has come and gone in the same way. The agriculturists of these Talukas have still to know why these committees were at all appointed.

A CURT ANSWER.

About 20 per cent. of the population found employment and living in summer by the sale of wood and grass and now we are told that this practice was in breach of forest rules. The Department has suddenly stopped the practice and it is not its concern to feel or find how the 20 per cent. of the population fare. The orders are also working to the detriment of all those consumers of fuel, who were hitherto getting supply through the Bhils. The Divisional Forest Officer was approached and he had a curt and ready answer; he directed the aggrieved to the Forest Grievances Committee and to the Legislative Council both of which are impotent, and the Government officials whose pay neither the depression nor the famine affects goes on merrily. In the Districts of Thana and Kolaba, the aboriginal tribes enjoy the privilege of bringing head load fuel to sell the same. It is not understood why the backward people of these two Talukas should be denied this privilege.

There are several plans and estimates approved and sanctioned by the P. W. Department; presumably for want of money these works are not being undertaken. Some of these will increase the supply of water and in addition supply employment to the unemployed and bread to the starving.

The Bhils, who see the splendour of the Parel Loco Shop transferred here find it difficult to believe the Government which can afford such huge sums of money for the pleasure of the officials and the workers of the factories cannot find money to mitigate the pangs of hunger of agriculturists.

The local legislature is in session and I wish that the attention of the members may be drawn to the poignant situation prevailing in these two Talukas. They should note that the agriculturist knows nothing of the minimum wage, he knows only unemployment and starvation.

(Continued from Colmun 5.)

grant of Rs. 27,69,000 was carried.

The House then adjourned to 10-30 a.m. on Saturday.

Bombay Council By-Election.

—:o:—

Nominations of candidates for election to the Bombay Legislative Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, representing the Bombay City (South) non-Mahomedan constituency, took place in the office of the Collector of Bombay on Friday. Three candidates have been nominated for the vacancy, viz:—

1. Mr. Jamnadas Harakhji Sanghavi.
2. Dr. Ratanshaw Temulji Nariman.
3. Mr. Bholanath Purshottam Wadke.

The scrutiny of the nomination papers will take place at 12 noon on March 10.

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"SHOWY AND SPECTACULAR".

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S WORK.

BOMBAY COUNCIL'S CONDEMNATION.

Resuming its sitting on Friday afternoon, the Bombay Legislative Council further discussed Mr. L. M. Deshpande's motion to reduce by Rs. 100 the provision of Rs. 16,79,000 for "Agricultural education, research and propaganda, etc."

Mr. S. A. Sardesai (Bijapur) mentioned the grievances to which the agriculturists of his district were subjedted. The speaker complained that the East India Cotton Association was most arbitrary in fixing the prices of cotton.

"HIT HIM HARD."

Khan Bahadur P. R. Vakharia (Broach), supporting the cut, narrated how the agriculturists in his district were compelled to pay a number of direct and indirect taxes on cotton with the result that they suffered much. He was himself a dealer in cotton and from his long personal experience he could say that all these excessive taxes hit the poor agriculturist very hard.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) also supported the cut and took opportunity of criticising the agricultural policy of Government.

Were they going to be earnest and serious in improving the condition of their agriculture or not? He asked the Minister of Agriculture to tell them on the floor of the House what progress he had made and what steps he had taken in the direction of giving effect to various recommendations made by the Royal Commission.

SPECTACULAR PROGRESS.

Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (Poona) remarked that the Agricultural Department was doing lot of spectacular and very little of substantial work. Despite the heavy expenditure incurred by Government for agricultural education and demonstrations, the agriculturist was in complete darkness as to the new methods intended to save time and labour. It was no use appointing high salaried agricultural officers who were well versed in theory alone.

Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Agriculture, replying to the debate, thanked the non-official members for the constructive criticism which they had offered during the course of the debate. For his part he would assure the House that earnest attention would be paid to all that had been said on the floor of the House. Hon. Member for Kaira had drawn attention to the urgent necessity of preventing any further fragmentation of small holdings of agriculturists. In this connection the Minister informed the House that in the Pnujab the question of consolidation of holdings was handled by the cooperative department and from the reports it could be seen that the results there were satisfactory. In C. P. also the work of consolidation was being successfully carried out. It was a pity, he added, that the bill introduced in this Council had to be withdrawn. It would be better if some private member were to introduce a simple bill on this subject. Such a bill would have a better chance of being accepted than any legislation with an official initiative.

"UNFOUNDED CHARGE".

Coming to the activities of the Agricultural department, the Minister pointed out that these were mainly of two kinds, namely of reseach and propaganda. He would at once say that the charge of apathy and indifference made against his department was absolutely unfounded. Every attempt was being made to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. Government of India had established the Imperial Council of Agricultural research. Many Provincial Governments had also established such councils in their respective provinces. The constitution of Bombay Agricultural Council would come before the House very soon probably before the end of the present session.

"MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR"

Proceeding the Minister said his faith in the power of research prompted him to believe that in days to come the locust problem would ve solved once for all. Vigorous efforts were being made in that direction. Mountain was in labour and sooner or later something would come out of it. The department would now be guided by the wholesome principle of agricultural economy. Reseach in cotton was going on for a long time and very soon it was expected to bear satisfactory results.

The Minister then referred to the Taluka development associations and other similar organisations of agriculturists and complained that some of them mixed civics and politics together. Proceeding he observed the sooner they learnt to keep politics confined to its proper sphere the better would it be in the interests of the country. Civics must be kept apart from politics. These Taluka development associations must be run on sound business lines.

WAIT FOR BETTER TIMES.

The Minister then referred to various agricultural products and explained what efforts were being made by Government to encourage private initiative. He made a particular reference to the manufacture of mango pulp. He was glad that a number of agriculturists had come forward to pursue this industry on a larger scale than was done heretofore. He, however, regretted that owing to financial stringency he was not able to give any monetary aid to the pioneers of this industry although they amply deserved such a help. He would assure the House that when better times would come Government were ready to push on their activities in this respect.

In conclusion, the Minister drew attention of the House to the adverse criticism made by several members against the activities of the East India Cotton Association. As for himself, he frankly confessed that he regarded this Association as a body which was robbing poor cultivators of what was their due. Of course, he was open to conviction on the matter. It was for the supporters of the Association to justify the existence of this body.

In view of the assurance given by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. L. M. Deshpande withdrew his amendment.

TOKEN CUT MOTION.

The agricultural policy of Government was once again brought under the lash of non-official criticism when Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan moved a token cut of Rs. 1,000 in the total grant under "Agriculture Transferred."

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Satara) who supported the cut vigorously attacked Government for its apathetic attitude towards the interests of poor cultivators. He pointed out that the rate of interests charged by the Cooperative Societies was enormously high and conferred no benefits on the poor agriculturists. While it was possible for Cooperative Societies in Egypt to advance loans at 4 per cent interest he saw no reason why the rate should be more than 9 per cent in India.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira) found fault with the present Constitution of the Central Cooperative Bank of the Presidency. That bank, he contended, was doing a sort of work which was "non-cooperative". The bank ought to be so constituted as to allow the primary Cooperative Societies to be the shareholders of this bank. Rate of interest of the Provincial Bank ought to be controlled by the primary societies.

Rao Bahadurs S. T. Kambli (Dharwar) and R. R. Kale (Satara) also supported the cut and pointed out the defects of Cooperative Societies.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Major Ellis Jones (Nominated) replied to the allegations made against the East India Cotton Association. That Association, he said, was working in Bombay since 1920 and during all these years it was open to attack from various quarters. The Association had endeavoured to keep the trade safe from undue manipulation on the part of speculators. It had never lent itself to any kind of exploitation and perhaps that was the reason why it had not got many friends. The idea behind the Association was to have a board which should be strictly impartial in its dealings. Replying to a query from Raosaheb D. P. Desai, the speaker informed the House that the Association had got on the Board three representatives of brokers, three of exporters and three of mills. The Constitution of this Board differed from the Constitution of New York Exchange simply for the reason that conditions in America were not the same as those in this country.

GOVERNMENT'S RIGID POLICY.

The Minister of Agriculture, replying to the debate, said everybody admitted that the condition of the agriculturist was very bad and it had got to be improved at any cost. The Cooperative Societies Act was enacted by the Government of India to improve the condition of Societies. He assured the critics that the department had been trying to do its best in this matter. Referring to the complaint about high rates of interests charged by the Cooperative Societies, the Minister promised the House that he would ask the Registrar to consider the question of lowering the rates. The policy of Government, he admitted, was very rigid because it had to be so in the beginning. The movement had not still gone beyond its experimental stage and with its progress many of its defects would disappear.

The cut motion was finally withdrawn. The total demand for a

(Continued in Colmun 3.)

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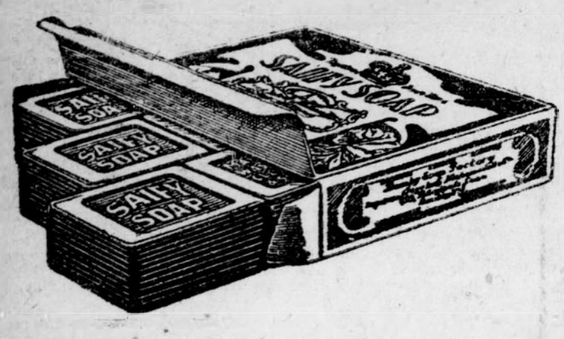

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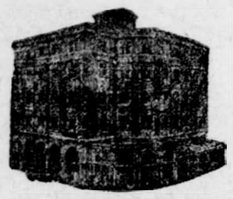

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EAST & WEST.

(Continued from page 8.)

Agands and the old tales about Turkish sentries and the fall of the Turkish Empire. The stuff is hopelessly moth-eaten. The up-to-date writer should describe the disillusionment of every people and every race, once under the rule of the Turks, and now under the rule of worse despots and far more able extortioners.

Mr. Brailsford says the English recognise the significance of the "Wearing of the Green" while the slow-witted race of Turkish conquerors refused to be moved to anger by a ditty of any sort. Is it not delightful to contemplate the Turkish nation being subject to intellectual assessment by a Brailsford!

Just how does England recognise "The Wearing of the Green"? In the good old days when it postponed Dominion Status for measurable periods. Then it soft-soaped the Irish, on their awakening to consciousness of their folly, by praising their "Irish pluck", letting them wear the shamrock on St. Patricks Day, and even joining in the singing of "The Wearing of the Green".

Oh, yes, immeasurably superior in the art of Empire to the slow-witted Turks.

Now, if Mr. Brailsford really thinks England understands "The Wearing of the Green", will he go a step further and declare that England understood "Yankee Doodle", a tune that lost her a colony, now twice as populous as the British Isles?

If England was so slow-witted as to despise the embattled farmers of Lexington and Bunker's Hill, why can we hope that she is brilliant enough to comprehend the significance of "Bande Mataram"?

Mr. Brailsford, your kiddling is good enough for the I. L. P. in England,—but Indians, as they read you, wonder when such a slow-witted race will recognise the danger their Imperialism stands in, and how certainly the house of cards must eventually collapse.

TRIUMPH OF PRIESTCRAFT.

There is a praiseworthy effort proceeding in India which is arousing considerable interest in England. It is the effort to found an Anti-Priestcraft organisation. The feeling is very prevalent that, which religion may or may not be a reactionary and enslaving force, priestcraft has been and continue to be an instrument either of social stagnation or of social reaction. It is remarkable that in all religions (in Islam no less than in any other), the priestly or ecclesiastical persons have succeeded in misinterpreting the principles of the founders and substituting a mass of superstition, formalism, dogmatism and social oppression.

Yet the Roman Church proceeds on its way triumphantly, so triumphantly that some imaginative Wycliffians are fearing the relighting of fires in Smithfield.

The priestcraft of Al-Azhar (and the rival show of H. H. the Aga Khan) could both produce evidence of increased adherence and augmented revenues.

The Parsee priesthood can equally feature a triumph. It is a bitter and unpalatable fact, but it is a fact all the same, that the power of priestdom has forced Mr. G. K. Nariman out of the control of that intellectual and valuable organ, the "Iran Bulletin", or Bulletin of the Iran League. The journal, and the League itself, have gained a reputation in Persia, and have also done a great deal towards the creation of good feelings through all Muslim countries and communities towards the Parsi community of India. How far this has been personally the work of Mr. Nariman and in what degree that of his colleagues in the Iran League no outsider can tell. But recent events lead one to presume that Mr. Nariman is personally responsible for one feature. His scientific historical method has finally shattered the fable, so irritating to Muslim feelings, that Muslims slaughtered the Zoroastrians in Persia, whereupon the sacrificial victims rose up and bolted for India.

Perhaps Mr. Nariman will oblige by telling us what support his colleagues have given him in the direction of the "Bulletin", from the initial issue onward? It is evident, from its pages, that he did not yield on all points to the reactionary orthodoxy of his colleagues. For example, the discussion of that illuminating book, the "Beitrage Zur Erklarung des Awestas und des Vedas", by Herr Hertel, very evidently emanated from no orthodox doctrinaire, who greatly needs but systematically resists such revelations of truth.

SHALL THEY SILENCE THE VOICE OF REASON?

It behooves the young Anti-Priestcraft movement, religious liberalism of all communities, and lovers of their country's intellectual reputation, to afford Mr. G. K. Nariman at the very least a powerful moral support. I really see no reason for refraining from adding "financial support", for Mr. Nariman ought to be placed with position to run a publication in the new spirit. The able and enlightened editor was fairly forced to resign from the editorship, and the Bulletin will now be controlled by really pious persons. Religion, therefore, ceases to be in danger; but I am not so sure about the efficiency and attraction of the "Bulletin". It is clear that liberalism in religious circles ought to provide the means to Mr. Nariman to continue his excellent work.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PALESTINE SITUATION.

I recently related the particulars of King Feisal's deplorable letter to an American Zionist, and told of the manner in which "Falastin" (the Arab Palestinian organ) glozed over the incident.

Another disingenuous statement appeared in the issue of "Falastin" for January 25. Under the heading "Arab Delegation Will Go To London", the editor says:—

"As we mentioned in our last issue, the petty differences which arose between some of our leaders concerning the delegation, have been entirely eliminated. This was clearly proved in the meeting held by the Arab Executive last Tuesday afternoon. Thirty-seven members attended the meeting at the beginning of which all the resignations from the delegation and from the Executive bureau were withdrawn. Re-election was proceeded with and all the members previously elected were reinstated. The only modification was the election of Mussa Kazim Pasha, the President of the Arab Executive, as President to the Delegation."

THE ONLY MODIFICATION?

Rather brazen, this, eh? "The only modification" in a delegation that was previously controlled and led by the family of El Husseini, is that the officer of the Executive who resigned as a protest has been invited back to take the leadership of the Delegation!

So far good; but does the presidency of the triumphant Mussa Kazim Pasha signify the abandonment of the compromise with British Imperialism that was purposed by the Grand Mufti? If not, the hopes for the success of the Arab cause stand a good chance of being totally disappointed.

ARAB SEAMEN IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Mr. Khalid Sheldrake, President of the Western Islamic Association, Treasurer of the East-West Circle, etc., is doing good service to humanity by defending the Arab seamen in our seaports from one of the all-too-characteristic moves of the autocrats of the National Seamen's Union. This Union admits that the Arabs of the ports of Cardiff and Barry number 57 per cent. (Cardiff) and 47 per cent. (Barry) of their membership. Yet it has resolved on confiscation, of a more terrible nature than anything in that line in Russia.

It appears that the Union will force the Arab and other "coloured" seamen out of the Society and stick to their accumulated funds'. The pretence is uttered that this is in order to find places for some of the unemployed miners. This brutal spoliation is being resisted by the Arab population here, which numbers 10,000 persons.

The Una Trouble.

—:o:—

We have received the following from the Una Mahal Muslim Committee:—

With reference to the press message from Ahmedabad regarding Hindu-Muslim riot in Una, Junagadh State, all available facts from reliable sources go to show that said message represented one-sided view. Dispute arose not on Pryag question as related in said message but over payment of Octroi duty by Hindu hawkers to Muslim contractor. Hindus observed hartal and rumoured stray assault cases caused great tension. Muslims being in minority were hemmed in on all sides. Organised bodies of Hindus hired from outside well-armed assaulted many Mussalmans in lonely streets and one of them Ismail by name died of injuries and two others are in precarious condition. Although Police got situation well in hand, pelting of Musalmans still continued. The Police Superintendent at first arrested many Hindus but set them at large depriving them only of their deadly weapons without bail or taking other legal precautionary measures. Hindus themselves smashed their empty shops and even set fire to some worthless materials with the intention of throwing blame of loot and arson on Musalmans. Muslim houses indiscriminately searched, but nothing objectionable could be recovertd. Arrested Mussalmans wtre released on bail and mostly were those who were assaulted and beaten by Hindus. Military afterwards picketted streets and peace was restored. Hartal still continued and Musalmans suffering badly.

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"GOVT. POLICY LOWERS INDIA'S CREDIT"

When Youth Is Revolutionary It Is Unwise To Tax More.

"DIP YOUR HAND INTO POCKETS OF FROOMS AND DADABHOYS", SAYS S. NAIR.

DELHI, March 6.

The attendance in the Council of State was fair when the House began a general discussion on the Budget. Sir George Schuster was present.

Mr. Desikachari initiating the discussion complimented the Finance Member on his remarkable skill in disarming suspicion and criticism.

INCOME-TAX OPPOSED.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy remarked that the budget was gloomiest, disconcerting, and distressing but it was of administrative, political and economic importance. He attributed the deficit to two causes, firstly to premature anxiety to help the provinces by the remission of contributions which he had warned against in previous years and secondly to the reduction of salt duty from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 per maund out of sickly sentimentality. He heartily concurred in the Government's proposal to impose a duty on imported cotton goods and was glad that Britain was out of the addition five per cent. because India's competitors was not Lancashire but Japan and Italy.

COTTON DUTY PREFERENCE.

Lala Ramsarandas thought that the budget has some disappointing features. He said the yield from fresh duties on sugar and silver would not come to budget expectations. He felt that the eighteen pence ratio was mainly responsible for the present troubles of the Government and pleaded for a sixteen pence ratio. While welcoming the five per cent. protective duty on cotton goods, Lala Ramsarandas suggested that the British Government should reciprocate by giving preference to Indian wheat and tea.

Sir Arthur Froom admired the clear and explicit manner in which the Finance Member had explained how he had arrived at a gap of 552 lakhs when comparing the position in which he found himself to-day with that provided for the budget of the current year. He also congratulated the Finance Member on meeting the essential additions for new services and demands amounting to 146 lakhs with economy in civil estimates of sixty-two lakhs and, a reduction of eighty lakhs in military expenditure.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.

Sir Jehangir Coyaji supported the budget proposals.

Mr. Surpat Singh attacked the proposals for fresh taxation as he held that the people of India were already overburdened. Further, in his opinion, it would be more appropriate to tax jute, glassware, tobacco and certain other commodities. He urged economy in working the Telegraph Department which he felt should be self-supporting, and pressed for the introduction of compulsory primary and technical education in the country.

BLACKETT—ROOT CAUSE.

The speaker was of the opinion that Sir Basil Blackett's policy was at the root of the present financil difficulties of the Government of India and urged the restoration of the 16d. ratio. He also urged greater Indian representation on the Secretariat of the League of Nations and expressed the view that the modernisation of the army should result in the reduction of units. Lastly, he maintained that it was not the political agitation in the country but the unsound financial policy of the Government which was responsible for lowering India's credit in the world's markets.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The Commander-in-Chief intervened in the debate at this stage, to make certain points regarding the question of military expenditure clear. He had noticed, he said, that both here and in another place members had said that the Government were not following the Inchcape Committee's recommendation on the question of military expenditure.

The Inchcape Committee had recommended: "Should there be a fall in prices then it might be possible after a few years to reduce the military budget to a sum not exceeding 50 crores although Lord Rawlinson does not subscribe to it.'

The total sum spent on stores of all kinds was ten crores out of the budget, and obviously it would be impossible to make a reduction of seven crores in order to bring down the total figure to 50 crores the figure so repeatedly referred to by members without taking into consideration the position that the Inchcape Committee had in mind Even here there had been a small reduction. Despite the extra charges due to mechanisation, and despite no great reduction in charges for supplies, army expenditure had been progressively reduced from 65.2 to 54.35 crores in the present year, and there would be further substantial reduction as time went on.

HIS ACHIEVEMENT.

Continuing, the Commander-in-Chief said that during the period 1925 to 1929, the military expenditure of France had risen from 34.4 million sterling to 64.5 millions, of Germany, from 28 millions to 34 millions, of Russia, from 41.7 to 84 millions, of the United States, from 52.1 millions to 59.3 millions, and of Italy, from 21.5 to 28.5 millions. In addition, Italy had also increased her expenditure on the air force from 1.9 million sterling to 7.6 millions and her naval expenditure from 6.1 millions to 13.3 millions. As against these figures, Great Britain's military expenditure had fallen from 51 million sterling to 40 millions.

INDIAN SANDHURST.

The Commander-in-Chief observed that the recommendations of the Skeen Committe had been given effect to in every respect except the abolition of the Eight Units scheme and the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst by 1933. Indians were being admitted to Cranwell and Woolwich. The Skeen Committee had recommended that the Indian Sandhurst should be established in 1933 and they were now in 1930, three years ahead of that time.

Moreover, the Government did not feel confident that the cadets coming forward for training at an Indian Sandhurst would be efficient enough in quality and sufficient in number to justify the Government undertaking the heavy expenditure involved in the immediate creation of an Indian Sandhurst with possibly a very large staff. As long as the English Sandhurst could take a large proportion of Indian cadets and give them good military education there was no need for hurrying with the scheme for an Indian Sandhurst.

He also said that one of the strongest points made out by the Skeen Committee had been met by the Government's decision to make a cash grant to the parents of cadets representing the difference between expenditure in India and that incurred while the cadets were in England. Regarding the eight units scheme, he said that the reason for starting this was that the results of Indianisation could be better judged if Indian officers were concentrated in select units rather than spread out in various units. That was why they had decided to maintain the eight units scheme which had been in operation only a few years.

Mr. Harper welcomed the appointment of a Retrenchment Officer but felt that no permanent reduction in expenditure was possible until the Constitution was revised.

FRESH TAXATION UNWISE.

Sir Sankaran Nair said that he would leave the question of reduction in expenditure to the reformed Legislative Assembly and a new Executive Council, which would be more amiable to the Legislature, but he felt it very unwise to introduce fresh taxation at a time when the youth of the country, both Hindus and Muslims, were revolutionary and the women of the country were against the Government.

INCOME TAX—PROPER REVENUE.

"If my reading of the political situation is correct, then income-tax is the most proper source of revenue and I am sorry the Finance Member did not put his hands deeper into the pockets of capitalists, the Frooms and Dadabhois, who have been pleading for the enhancement of the salt tax inspite of Mr. Gandhi's ultimatum."

DON'T CARE POLICY.

Sir Arthur Froom: I do not take notice of the ultimatum.

Sir Sankaran Nair: Of course you do not, but others, including the Government, do.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE OBJECTED.

Continuing, Sir Sankaran Nair said that there had been a legitimate demand for the reduction of land revenue and he personally sympathised with the demand. Alluding to the five per cent. protective duty on non-British cotton goods, Sir Sankaran said that if it had been an all-round increase of nine per cent. he would have had no quarrel with the Finance Member, but he strongly objected to Imperial Preference on principle. If Imperial Preference as a policy had been accepted by the British Empire he would have no hesitation in accepting it here: "but till then, I see no reason why the Indian masses should be taxed in the interests of Lancashire."

HIS SUSPICIONS.

A real gesture on the part of England would have been to give some preference to Indian goods. "I have a suspicion," said Sir Sankaran, "that neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State have backed this policy. The British Cabinet, with unemployment problem facing them and the interests of Lancashire before them, have demanded the preference which the Government of India have left to the decision of the Assembly when the fighting element has gone from that House. I wonder if the same proposals would have been left to the decision of the Assembly before December last. But the Government knew to-day that the mill industry interests would prevail over national interests in the Assembly."

MILL INDUSTRY NOT NATIONAL.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoi: Are mill interests different from national interests? They are not.

Sir Sankaran Nair: Yes. They are.

Sir Sankaran held that the whole question of Imperial Preference should have been considered by a Committee which had the confidence of the country and then the Government should have taken the step which they now proposed to take.

Sardar Uberoi held that the whole administrative machinery of Government was top-heavy.

SCHUSTER'S REPLY.

Sir George Schuster spoke for forty minutes in replying to the discussion. He emphasised that every one of the new taxation proposals had indirect advantages. Sir M. Dadabhoi's objection to income-tax on the ground that it would be an impediment to industrial advancement could not be maintained as the increase was only one pie in the rupee.

Referring to criticism of the kerosene duty, the Finance Member said that the object of the Government was to tap a justifiable source of revenue. The proposed changes in effect meant a reduction in the effective protection which the indigenous oil industry enjoyed from the level of 19 per cent. to 9-12 per cent. The Government wanted to study the effect of the change, and if experience showed that it would not be safe to bring the margin of protection down to a lower level without dealing a seriously damaging blow to the indigenous industry, then the policy of the Government would be to hold their hands and not carry the reduction of effective protection any further.

FISCAL AUTONOMY—A REALITY

Regarding the cotton duty, the Finance Member assured the House that the Government of India were entirely free agents because fiscal autonomy was in fact a reality. He wished that the Assembly had been full; it was not the fault of the Government that it was not. But when the Finance Bill came up for discussion, the bye-elections would have been held and the Legislative Assembly would be practically full.

To have put more than a 15 per cent. duty on all imported cotton goods would have been distinctly unhealthy and it would make the task too easy for the Indian manufacturer. The competition that Bombay had to face was from Japan and so, from the purely business point of view, a protective duty was imposed on non-British goods. There was no question of Imperial Preference in this; also, it was temporary protection for three years.

Concluding, Sir George laid emphasis on the importance of the banking enquiry.

The Council adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

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ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE DAY.

—:o:—

Indore Celebration.

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Mar. 2.

The King Edward Town Hall, Indore, was crowded with a gathering of ladies on Saturday. The local committee of the All-India Women's Conference had organised a meeting of ladies, for the celebration of the commemoration day of the Conference. Her Highness Indirabai Holkar, the junior Maharani, presided. The Dowager Maharanis, the grand mothers of the present Maharaja, Princes Manorama Raji Saheb, and Lady Sharmishta occupied the platform. Mrs. Kamlabai Kibe, Mrs. Mehta, Mrs. Radhabai Bhagvat, Mrs. Mhalas, Mrs. Sharma, Mrs. Plow, Mrs. Uttam Narayen, Mrs. Wagle, Miss Punt Vaidya, and Miss Kibe made speeches on women's rights, purdah, charitable institutions, and narrated their experiences in Bombay, where they had gone as delegates to All-India Women's Conference in last January.

Her Highness Maharani Indirabai addressed from the chair. "My dear sisters. We are met here to-day to celebrate the anniversary day of the All-India Women's Conference. I have been watching the proceedings of the Conference with interest and sympathy. It has been fittingly decided to observe this day in commemoration of the great work the conference has undertaken on behalf of Indian womanhood. This day will be celebrated in 32 centres throughout India to-day. This day spells the rise and unity of our sex. Our representatives who attended the sitting of the All-India Women's Conference at Bombay have given us interesting accounts of their experiences. The women's world is awakening and no doubt such metings contribute to their well-being. Even if the religion, the apparel, and the language be different yet the women who met had one uniform ideal viz:—the betterment of their kind. I am delighted to note one special feature about this Conference so far to the women of this city are concerned. It has awakened in them a sense of duty. I notice my sisters are overcome with a desire to do something for their country. This is a good sign and I have every hope that that this desire of their will be fulfilled. Some dellegates have given to us eloquently their observations of the many useful institutions in Bombay. It is natural that they should aspire to have similar organisations in our midsts. But why long for such novel institutions? My sisters, if you will only think a bit you will find that every household in this city is an institute. Good home influence and education imparted at home are the foundations of true greatness. It is in the hands of every good mother. Ignorance still reigns supreme among our women. Our girls get only a smattering of rudimentary education in their schools. Soon matrimony removes them to the sphere of their homes. A majority of women suffer in their education. It should be the duty of every good lady to impart useful knowledge to their backward sisters, and try their best to uplift them. If every lady keeps this as her ideal she can do much good to our woman kind. Why start institutions and merely copy great cities? There is much scope for work if you will work on the lines indicated. Some of you who have taken higher education can show their activity by co-operating with those who are conducting schools for girls. Attempts should be made to mitigate good many defects in our scholastic systems by healthy co-operation. In Indore purdah may be a great obstacle, it is however in course of time bound to vanish as female education makes rapid progress. In conclusion, I pray that Providence will give you my sisters strength, energy, and health to work in earnest for the mass of illiterate womanhood and strive for thtir betterment."

After a vote of thanks to the chair and the singing of Holkar State anthem the meeting dispersed.

POPULARISING HINDI.

—:o:—

Sahity Sammelan's Resolutions

GORAKHPUR, March 5.

The All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan held a Poets' Conference last night with Pandit Krishnabihari Misra in the chair. Another conference of editors was held at 11 a.m. to-day under the presidentship of Pandit Lakshmanarain Garda. It was decided to hold the next Sammelan at Calcutta.

TEACHING HINDI.

Among the resolutions passed one referred to the collection of village folklore and literature of U. P., Bihar, Central India, Central Provinces and Rajputana. Another resolution urged the teaching of all subjects with the exception of English language in all high schools in Hindi.

More adequate representation of Hindi enthusiasts on the Hindustani Academy formed the subject of another resolution. Proposals were made for the propagation of Hindi in Assam, Santhal Parganas and Chota Nagpur, and also for the appointment of a first class professor of Hindi for Vishwabharati.—Free Press.

THE DELHI

"A Treacherou

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, M
sident, G. I. P. Railwa
in the course of a stat
Press in connection wi
terviews of Messrs. Cha
Joshi to the Press:—

"I am very sorry that
midst of a very great strike
to enter into perhaps a very
controversy with my fr
Chamanlal and Joshi, as reg
the Relhi negotiations. I h
already made my position ve
clear in the vrst statement and
still maintain the same position.
It is grossly incorrect to state that
I had any the least official connection or information as regards the negotiations carried on by Messrs. Chamanlal, Giri, Joshi, or that it had any the least connection with the A. I. R. Federation. Messrs. Giri, Joshi and Chamanlal might have acted with the best of motives, for all that I know, but they have done so in their own private individual capacity. The Government communique also clearly proves that my contention is correct; the Government communique states that Messrs. Chamanlal, Joshi and Giri were the spokesmen of the strikers of G. I. P. Railway. If as Messrs. Chamanlal and Joshi contend, they had any authority on my behalf i.e. the G. I. P. Railway Union, why does the Government communique state, that they were the spokesmen of the strikers only? Not only this but Diwan Chamanlal himself, has admitted before the Railway Board, that he did not represent the Union but the employees. The very fact that the whole of the Government. Communique makes no mention of myself or the G. I. P. Railway Union, clearly gives a go by to the authority which I am alleged to have given to Messrs. Chamanlal and Joshi. "I challenge both Messrs. Chamanlal and Joshi, to produce any document of written authority in their possession" which have clothed them with this alleged authority? And why should I clothe Messrs. Chamanlal and Joshi with this alleged authority? I never went to New Delhi on my own initiative, but only on that of Mr Chamanlal. Mr. Joshi alleges that he was clothed with authority by the A.I.R. Federation to negotiate with the Railway Board, but he conveniently forgets that this authority was not delegated to a trio but also to others like myself, Khedgikar, Aney and Kelkar; and why did these three persons, go alone? What about Messrs. Anny and Kelwar?

THE ALLEGED AUTHORITY.

Mr. Joshi refers to a telephonic message, but I had no talk whatscever with Mr. Joshi or Giri as regards the strike throughout their whole stay in New Delhi on the phone; and I never authorised them to accompany Chamanlal; if they have done so, they have done so in their individual capacity at the instance of Mr. Chamanlal These representatives are further described in the Government communique to have discussed other questions relating the Federation; how they have done so behind the back of the other Federation members passes my comprehension. The very fact that I left New Delhi before these informal discussions with the Railway Board were finished, proves beyond doubt that I had no official or personal hand in those discussions nor was I a party to it. The document to which reference has been made has nothing to do with the alleged authority given to Mr. Chamanlal; it was simply drafted for the personal information of all the other members of the Deputation; and I stand by everything that I have put down in it. Mr. Chamanlal has cleverly used this document, meant for the private use of all the Federation members, to carry on the negotiations with Sir George Rainy, in the name of the strikers. I have not a word to say against Mr. Giri except that he tried to do his best for my Union at New Delhi.

PRIVATE VISITS.

Mr. Joshi, makes reference to my private visits to him. Does Mr. Joshi want me to divulge all that has happened there? I have yet to learn that in public life; private visits and informal conversations clothe any person with any official authority? Mr. Joshi, has yet to realise with such a long period of public life behind him, that public life will become intolerable, if all private discussion between public men, does not deserve privacy. So far as the A.I.R.F. is concerned, it has boldly stood by the G. I. P. Railway Union in the present fight; and have yet to know what severe indictment, it has passed against my Union.

To sum up the whole Delhi Episode, it was a most treacherous conspiracy to humiliate the G. I. P. Railway Union by excluding it from the settlement of the strike for which it was mainly responsible; for reasons which I need not disclose to-day the G. I. P. Railway Union is a burning eye-sore to Railway tin gods at Delhi; and therefore they were afraid to meet the Union representatives.

12th OF MARCH

18

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ABOLISH ...INATION.

And ... Wage.

G. I. ...EMANDS.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Presi... I. P. Railwaymen's Union, ... Branch, writes:—

A month has already passed ... the G. I. P. Railway workers ... on strike for the purpose of ... proving their conditions in life.

Their main demands are as follows:—

1. Minimum wage of Rs. 30/ 2. 8 hours duty, 3. Abolition of racial descrimination, 4. Abolition of Medical Examination every 3 years. 5. Proper leave rules, 6. No victimisation of Union workers, 7. No fines, dismissal or discharges, without consulting the Union or giving the workers an opportunity to give their proper explanation, 8. Increase in pay and time scale for workshop and other people, 9. Water-proof and Rain-proof coats for men and women in Monsoon, 10. Security and permanancy of service, and 11. Cancellation of Slave bond or Service agreement.

LIVING WAGE.

The first in importance is the question of Minimum wage of Rs. 30. Out of 1,25,000 G. I. P. Railway workers who are now on strike there are nearly 80,000 workers who are getting less than Rs. 30/ per month. According to the Jail Report it costs Government for food charges alone Rs. 11-5-0 per prisoner. Taking an average Working-class family of five members viz. husband and wife and three children, the total food charges for such a family would not be less than Rs. 55/ per month. Even taking half rate for children the amount would not be less than Rs. 35/. We therefored believe that the demand for an average pay of Rs. 30/ is a very fair and reasonable demand and that it ought to be granted without any further delay.

SHORTER HOURS OF WORK.

Next in importance comes the question of hours. The workers had demanded 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week. The Railway Board and the Government of India had agreed to 10 hours and actually brought in a bill for 10 hours a day or 60 hours a week. In England the miners demanded 7 hours a day against 8 hours a day. Ultimately through the intervention of of the present Labour Government the hours were reduced to 7-1/2 from 8 hours a day. In America and Russia the workers work for 5 days in a week and not more than 44 hours a week. The Washington Convention for all European and American Workers is 48 hours and there is no reason why Indian workers should be asked to work for 60 hours against worse atmospheric conditions. In view of their being ill-clad ill-fed and ill-housed, they have no greater steamina to work more than European and American men. It is therefore fair and reasonable, the working hours in India should be at present not more than 48 hours a week or 8 hours a day.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

The next in importance is the question of Racial discremination. The Kurla Indian Station Master who has to look-after 8 platforms gets Rs. 125 per month against the Byculla European Station Master who gets Rs. 395/ for attending 4 platforms. There is no reason why the Byculla Station Master should get 3 times the wages of the Indian Station Master at Kurla. This cannot be justified either on the ground of colour or on the ground of intelligence or civilisation. India boasts of greater civilisation than England or Europe or American can think of India has produced Lord Buddha, Shri Krishna, Shri Ram, Akbar, Asoka, Shivaji, Rana Pratap, Ahilyabai, Jijibai, Laxmidevi Rani of Jhansi, Guru Govind Sing, Guru jNanak and other distiguished men and women.

TIME SCALE.

The workshop people have not got promotion for many years and they suggested that they should get regular increment every year and that the time scale should be introduced as in the case of Posts and Telegraphs. The demand for time scale is absolutely fair. The Railway Board has promised to revise the scale of wages of the workshop people by 30th March 1930.

So far as the leave rules are concerned the Railway Board has made new rules whereby the workers who have put in 3 years' service have not tbeen granted any leave. Those who have put in 10 years services have ocen granted 10 days leave, those whot have put in 15 years service 15 days leave and those of 20 years service 20 days leave. In case of illness one day's leave with half pay is given. So far higher staff are concerned they have been granted better wages and better leave rules.

At present the men are fined, dismissed or discharged, etc. These fines are utilised for recreation purposes and gymkhanas of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The system of fines as such should be abolishd. No worker should be dismissed, discharged, or suspended without giving the Union on his behalf full opportunity to give his explanation.

At present the men are recorded as daily-rated men and dismissed at 24 hours notice. Even from the Railway quarters the men have been ejected by force at 48 hours notive. All workers after putting 6 months' service should be regarded as permanent servants and not as casual or temporary workers. The slave bond or service agreement should also be revised and no men should be dismissed or discharged without giving one month's notice.

The Railway Board has finally stated that unless all men resumed work before 15th of March their places would be filled up.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Ethical Standpoint.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Thanks to the Congress resolution on public debts, important literature on the subject is springing into being. The "Bombay Chronicle" is rendering a service by publishing the informing series of articles by 'Politicus' on this subject. Financial problems are always a dry subject requiring concentration and some previous study. It is for our learned economists to put these problems in an interesting manner capable of being understood by the public. The series by 'Politicus' is an attempt in that direction. I am not however sure that the presentation of his subject cannot be made simpler even if that should require a fuller treatment. I pick up from the series two things for the reader's consideration. After examining all available figure, 'Politicus' concludes that "the aggregate burden of all kinds of Public Debt, owed by all sorts of authorities and incurred for no matter what purpose or in what form will be not much short of Rs. 1,200 crores at the present moment. This is about half of India's total annual wealth in material goods of all kinds. And that wealth barely suffices to give only one meal a day of the coarsest kind to every human being in the land and that too if we exclude all other needs of human life.' If this statement is true it constitutes a black record of crime against India. It shows that the debts are largely unproductive. If these obligations were healthy our wealth should have so increased as to give more than enough to every one of us to eat. Having summed up the total debt, 'Politicus' examines the ethics of the obligations and sums up thus:

"The fact, however, must be repeated, that hitherto the debt has been contracted by the Government wihtout consulting the people of India; that the latter have no power to vote the borrowing programme of the debt charges, even under the reforms of 1919-20; and that any condition precedent to the recognition of our political majority, even in the form of a full Dominion Status, which will serve as an encumbrance for all time to come on the people of India, without their explicit consent or confirmation, must, in law as well as conscience, be held to be void. The trustee liquidating or dissolving the trust is entitled, of course, to a full statement of accounts regarding his management of the trust, so that no unexpected claims or counter-claims be urged against him subsequently by the beneficiaries coming into their own. But that is no reason why the trustee should be permitted to insist, on the occasion of dissolving the trust that "all his" claims against the trust estate shall be passed and adopted, without examination by the erstwhile beneficiaries under his trust."

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, March 7.

MONEY.—With a further reduction in trade demand of about Rs. 46 lakhs, money continued easy with call funds available at 5 per cent. The less active demand for finance appears to be due to the fact that the major part of financing the Khariff (summer) crop has been completed, while the movement of the Rabi (winter) crop has only begun. The influence of this crop on the money market will not be felt for several weeks. The wheat crop promises to be of bumper proportions and should bring in a substantial income for India provided that prices are such that it can be profitably exported. Treasury maturities were approximately balanced by renewals. The total amount paid off being Rs. 198.25 lakhs and total renewals, Rs. 211 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 5 per cent., 3 months 5-1/2 per cent. 6 months 4-3/4 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 28th February shows an increase of Rs. 245.57 lakhs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs. 18,51,03,000 as compared with Rs. 13.34 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 20.78, an increase of 2.37 per cent. over last week. Loans and Cash credits are up by Rs. 24.98 lakhs and Rs. 27.43 lakhs respectively, while Inland Bills discounted are down by Rs. 31.95 lakhs. Government deposits as well as Other deposits have increased, the former by Rs. 120.08 lakhs to Rs. 18.25 crores and the latter by Rs. 60 81 lakhs to Rs. 69.77 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

A stronger undertone was apparent in the gilt-edged market following the publication of the general budget proposals. The announcement that Government wants to borrow only Rs. 7-1/2 crores of new money during the year infused strength in the market and further encouragement was given by the discontinuance of the sale of six months treasury bills. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper improved from Rs. 64-13 to Rs. 65-14 and 1945-55 Loan, by four annas to Rs. 100-6. 5 per cent. 1933 and 1935 Loans are steady at Rs. 99-14 and Rs. 97/6 respectively. 5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan improved to Rs. 95-13. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930, 1931 and 1932 rose to Rs. 100-4, Rs. 100-14, and Rs. 101-13 respectively. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is better at Rs. 104-4. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan kept steady at Rs. 86-4, and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 94-14

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 4th March. The total amountd tendered was Rs. 1,23,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-6 and above were allotted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount tendered was Rs. 1,23,00,000 and the average of accepted tenders was Rs .6-7-10 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury bills will be received on Tuesday the 11th March. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 14th March. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months Treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 5th to Monday the 10th at Rs. 98-6-6 per cent Intermediate three months bills sold from 26th February to 3rd March amounted to Rs. 13,50,000.

Six months Treasury bills sold from 25th February to 3rd March amounted to Rs. 71,50,000.

The sale of six months Treasury bills have been discontinued.

PAPER CURRENCY RETURN.

The Paper Currency Return of the 28th February shows an increase of Rs. 45.45 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 191.59 crores. Silver coins are up by Rs. 45.38 lacs to Rs. 105.68 crores, while silver bullion under coinage is down by Rs. 16.76 lacs to Rs. 1 86 crores, which is offset by a corresponding rise of Rs. 16.71 lacs to Rs. 38.88 crores in securities held in India. Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 76.97, as against 77 per cent a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

...one of sterling exchange ...dy with sellers of ready ...s. 5-27/32d. and buyers at ...d. The steadiness was ...maller inquiry for remit... ...llowing the budget rather ...ny improved showing of ...ls. The reduction in the ...England rate by 1/2 per ...per cent. gave further ... the market. The following are the forward rates:—March 1s. 5-27/32d; April 1/5 13/16d.; May 1/5 25/32d.; and June/August 1s. 5 3/4d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from Dols. 4.86-1/32 to Dolls. 4.85-29/32 but improved to Dols. 4.86 3/16. French francs slightly appreciated to 124.21 while the Italian lira and the Belga are quoted at 92.80 and 34.89 respectively.

A press Communique of the 5th instant states that all tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 5th March have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 12th March on the same conditions as previously announced.

A Press communique of the 4th instant states that remittancs to the Home Treasury during the week ending 1st March 1930 amounted to £57,000 and the total remittances since April last to £24,715,000.

GOLD.

The price of ready gold relaxed a shade to Rs. 21-9-3 per tola and continue steady at that point. The daily offtake averaged som 11,000 tolas while stocks on hand are unchanged at some 1 lac tolas. At the close ready improved to Rs. 21-9-9. The price of ready sovereigns has further advanced from Rs. 13-8-9 to Rs. 13-11-0, while delivery 11th April is quoted at Rs. 13-8-0. It is reported that sovereigns are not available to exporters from Australia at present. In London the price of gold declined from 84s. 11½d. to 84s. 10-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-9-9 and Rs. 21-9-0 for ready, Rs. 21-9-6 and Rs. 21-9-0 for 17th March settlement and Rs. 21-9-9 and Rs. 21-9-3 for 14th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £55,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 793,059 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £40,000.

SILVER.

The silver market was interesting during the week as a result of the announcement that an import duty of 4 annas per ounce or Rs. 9-6-0 per 100 tolas abandoned in 1920, was reintroduced effective 1st March. There was a great deal of excitement in the market and activity in bazaar trading with wide price fluctuations. The price of spot silver advanced, while forward rates declined until the spread was equal to the amount of the duty. Aside from the temporary excitement caused by the adjustment of the premium on ready over forward there was no great disturbance in the market, since offtake continued at the average of 355 bars a day.

Stocks on hand approximate 4,400 bars. In Shanghai the tael fluctuated heavily and after falling to 1s. 10-3/8d. improved as the week ended to 1s. 11 3/16d. Strong rumours of the possibility of import duty in Shanghai were ultimately denied. In London the highest and lowest rates were 19d. and 18-5/8d. for ready and 18-15/16d and 18-1/2d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 53-10 and Rs. 52-6 for ready, Rs. 44-6 and Rs. 42-9 ex-duty for 18th March settlement and Rs. 44-4 and Rs. 42-9 ex-duty for 18th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,030 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £440,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1366 bars and Rs. 616,513 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £40,000.

SHARES.

A firm and buoyant tone characterised the Stock Exchange throughout due to general satisfaction with the budget proposals and confidence that the Assembly will not fail to pass the protective duty so much needed by the textile industry of India. The encouraging news gave the bull operators an opportunity to press their advantage at the expense of the bears. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 742/8, 753/12 757/8, 731; Century Rs. 295, 188/12 282/8; Central India Rs. 462/8, 458/12, 462/8, 452/8, 361; Crescent Rs. 72/8, 85, 82/8, 81/4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 100; 97/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 353/12, 347/8, 348/12; Kohinoor 173/12, 172/8 180, 181/4; New Great 163/12, 157/8, 175 171/4; Pearls Rs. 240, 235, 241/4, 251/4; Simplex Rs. 37/8, 51/4, 48/12, 47/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 362/8, 358/12, 367/8, 353/12, 375.

Prices in the miscellaneous section were firm in sympathy. Tata Iron Ordys. improved to Rs. 50/2, while Defds. after improving to Rs. 326/4 closed at Rs. 312. Tata Hydros jumped from Rs. 1097/8 to Rs. 1183, Andhra Valleys from Rs. 645 to Rs. 682 and Tata Powers from Rs. 452/8 to Rs. 507/4. Alcocks likewise improved to Rs. 265 and Bombay Burmas after touching Rs. 701/4, closed at Rs. 686. Bombay Trams have been steady at Rs. 123/12. Bombay Steams have steadied to Rs. 180 and Scindias to Rs. 8/6. In cement shares, Bundis improved to Rs. 17 and Indian Cement Rs. 255. Katni Ordys. have been steady at Rs. 175, while Defds. have eased to Rs. 635. Among Railway shares, Ahmedabad Prantij are steady at Rs. 762/8xd., while other shares show no change from previous quotations.

Bank shares have been steady, Imperial Banks improving to Rs. 1260 with Contributories quoted at 312/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 91/8 xd. and those of Central Bank at Rs. 16.

Yarn Market Report.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 7.

The important event during the week has been the publication of the Government of India Budget proposals on the 28th of last month and the proposals regarding the much needed protection of our Mill Industry has been received by the general public with considerable satisfaction. It is believed that the mill industry will be practically saved from the ruin which was inevitable during the next six months if protection had not been granted or delayed further. The Raw Cotton market during the week has been very weak and prices have considerably declined almost daily with the result that confidence in the present level of prices of all kinds of yarns has been badly shaken and dealers find it extremely difficult to make sales of their stocks even at a very heavy loss. As a matter of fact buyers have been very scarce and prefer to wait and watch further developments in anticipation of obtaining an opportunity of making purchases at very favourable rates in course of time. It is to be seen how far cotton prices will go lower but it is almost certain that conditions in yarn market will remain very unsettled so long as cotton prices do not become steady. Demand in such circumstances is very slack and buyers have been making purchases only in very small lots just sufficient for their immediate requirements. Reports from Consuming Districts are not at all satisfactory and up-country mills have been reported to be reducing their rates in sympathy with decline in cotton prices. Dealers are passing very anxious times and are considerably disappointed at the present state of affairs

ENGLISH YARNS.

Forward business is almost at a stand still and even in stocks. Buyers are difficult to meet with and losses to the dealers are increasing day by day.

JAPANESE YARNS

Forward rates have gone down to the extent of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per package but business is very small even after a decline. In spot prices have considerably declined in Mercerised Yarns.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Tsere is nothing of interest to report except that there have been many sales on account of default in dealers and such cheap priced goods have been quickly going into liquidation. In our opinion the technical position of the market is gradually improving and is becoming more healthy.

INDIAN YARNS.

Sales are very limited and whilst the mills are eager to dispose of their stocks at any reasonable prices buyers are frightened at the almost daily declining prices in Raw material and business of any importance is difficult to bring about the further tendency is yet very uncertain but nothing can be expected before cotton prices become steady.

HAPUR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

(Vyapar. Daily Commercial Newspaper).
Hapur, U.P., March 5.

PRICES.

	Per Maund. Rs. a. p.
Wheat Khatti Ready	3 12 0
Wheat Khatti Jeth	3 12 0
Gram Khatti Ready	4 6 0
Barley Khatti Ready	3 0 0
Peas Khatti Ready	3 1 0
Joggery 1st quality	5 6 0
Joggery 2nd quality	4 14 0
Joggery 3rd quality	4 8 0

STOCKS.

Wheat	74 Khattis.
Gram	1 Khatti.
Barley	3 Khattis.
Peas	1 Khatti.

ARRIVALS.

Joggery (Total of all the qualities) ..... 800 maunds

WEATHER.

Very stormy.

CROP CONDITION.

Peas reported damaged to some extent by this stormy weather. Other crops, likely to be damaged by th same, otherwise very good.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, March 7.

B. C. RATES—
T T 1|5 13|16.
D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Mar.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 7|8 Ready
Banks Buying D D 1|5 15|16 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1·5 27|32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|32 Mar.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|16 April|May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 Monsoon.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3|4.
Banks Seling T T 277 1|2.
Banks Buying T T 276-1|4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136-1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133-1|2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 102-1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131-1|2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|8
CROSS RATES—
New York|London 4.86 1|16 6th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|11 3|16 7th inst.
Japan|London 2|0 5|16 6th inst.
London|Paris 124.20 6th inst.
London|Belgium 34.890 6th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.15 6th inst.
London|Italy 92.80 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 5th inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 6th inst. £4|4|10-1|2.
Silver London Ready 5th inst. 18 15|16; 6th inst. 18 3|4.
Silver London Forward 5th inst. 18 9|16; 6th inst. 18 9|16.
Silver New York Ready 5th inst. 41; 6th inst. 41.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5th inst. 3 3|8 p.c.; 6th inst. 3 5|16 p.c.
Londno Discounts 6 Mos. 5th inst. 3 7|16 p.c. 6th inst. 3 5|16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 p.c. nominal, 3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos. 4-1/2 p.c. 12 Mos. 4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 7
(Liable to Income-Tax).

3-1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes Ready Rs. 66-1.
3-1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes Sett. Rs. 65-11-1|2.
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust Rs. 73-0.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 89-8.
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 76-8.
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds Rs. 94-14.
4-1|2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 86-4.
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 95-2
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds Rs. 97-7.
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 95-14.
6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb. Rs. 103.
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust Rs. 102-12.

(Income-Tax Free).

5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready Rs. 100-6.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Sett. Rs. 100-5.
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds Rs. 99-14.
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds Rs. 100-4.
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds Rs. 100-13.
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds Rs. 101-14.
6-1|2 p.c. B. D. Loan 1935 Rs. 104-9.
7 p.c. Mysore Loan 1931 Rs. 101-12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 7.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/6
4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/14
4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/6
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/14.
6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/12
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/4
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/1
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103

CLOUD OF DOUBT BURST IN COTTON WORLD.

—:o:—

Cheap Money Fail To Sustain Prices.

Messrs. Arjan Khimjee & Co. have issued the following weekly report dated 7th inst:—

The cloud of doubt which has arisen in the cotton world burst again with a decline of 86 points during the week under review. Bear operators sold freely and speculative longs were again forced to liquidate their purchases done under a belief of cotton prices being under cost of production.

As it always happens in a declining market, the buying is delayed and there exists little demand from spinners. The conditions in manufacturing countries are far from satisfaction. New crop preparations are rapidly progressing under favourable weather conditions and there exists considerable uncertainty regarding reduction in the acreage under American cotton crop.

CONFIDENCE IMPAIRED.

All these developments impaired confidence and the usual theory based on economic principles failed to shape the course of cotton prices. "When money is plentiful cheap commodity prices rise." In the United States of America where about 50 per cent. of world's gold has found home, this rule of plentiful money at a cheap rate failed to sustain the price level. The Federal Farm Board is severely attacked for the present action of cotton. The general trend of prices during the last year give overwhelming evidence that stocks of commodities have been accumulating in excess of the world's needs or ability to consume and the unwillingness of traders to employ money as a medium of exchange for commodities.

Under the circumstances, the near future of the market entirely depends upon the action of speculative operators, we feel that later on the situation will be entirely changed as it seems that there is too much short interest, possibly some of the next season's American Cotton is also hedged.

BOMBAY.

During the early part of the session, the local market was influenced by favourable news of protection to our textile industry in the Government Budget. Some of Bombay mills appeared as buyers and under scarcity of contracts Broach A/May quotation rose to Rs. 263/8, but declining prices of American cotton imparted weakness. Of course at low level the market is showing considerable resistance and the general belief is gaining ground that it is risky to remain short.

BEARISH FACTORS DISCOUNTED.

The protective duty is likely to have some unfavourable effect on Japan's textile business but it seems that at present low level of Indian cotton prices, it has discounted not only bearish factors but large short interest particularly against option business have had its effect. Happily at the end of the current month all contracts against option business will run out and the market will be saved from the supply of paper cotton contracts which buyers of "Puts" are forced to offer irrespective of price level to save from losses.

The market will be guided mostly by the action of option dealers during this month, nevertheless, the cheapness of cotton remains there to attract buyers.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, March 6.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 432/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 360/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 105/ per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATION.

Liverpool, March. 6.

Mar. close at s. 7/6 3/d, 1/2d.
Mar. close at s. 7/6 3/4d. 1/2d.
July close at s. 8/0 1/4d. 5/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Mar. per bushel dol. 1.07-3/8 up 7/8.
May per bushel dol 1.11-5/8 up 3/4.
July per bushel dol. 1.09-7/8 up 7/8.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 7.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 44/7/6 Lowest Rs. 43/14 Closing Rs. 44/3

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 43/1 Highest Rs. 43/5/6 Lowest Rs. 42/11/6 Closing Rs. 42/15

Forward Rates 18th March settlement 3¼ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65-10-0. 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100/5/0. Tone of market:—Fairly steady.

Tone of Silver:—Uncertain. India sold for cash. China bought forward.

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Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1930.

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MAHATMA'S ELEVEN POINTS IN ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Kelkar On Irresponsibility Of Executive.

GOOD GOVT. NO SUBSTITUTE TO SELF-GOVT.

CENSURE MOTION REJECTED.

NEW DELHI, March 7.

For the first time in the last several years the popular parties sustained a defeat when Mr. Kelkar's cut to reduce the Executive Council demand to rupee one was defeated by 50 to 39 votes. The Nationalists and the Independents combined while the Central Muslims were either neutral or voted against.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

The lobbies of the Legislative Assembly were full of excitement this morning, as the motion for a cut in the grant for the Executive Council to condemn its "irresponsibility" given notice of by the Nationalists, comes up for discussion to-day. At the outset, the President announced the order in which the voting of demands will be taken up, as a result of arrangement between party leaders and the President. He stated that Mr. Kelkar would move to-day for a cut in the grant for the Executive Council, and the discussion on the motion will take up the whole day. The next day the Independents will move a cut in the Army budget to discuss the question of general military policy, particularly the inaction of the Government on the Sandhurst Committee's report. The rest of the day will be devoted to a discussion of a motion for a cut under the Finance Department, given notice of by the European group, to raise the question of retrenchment.

THE NAIR REPORT.

On Tuesday, two hours will be devoted for discussion of a motion raising questions concerning the Central Committee's report, but the Chair has not yet been able to understand how that can be relevant in any discussion of demands for grants. Therefore Mr. Patel looks forward to meeting the party leaders to-day and settling the particular item in respect of which the Central Muslim party will move their motion for a cut. The rest of Tuesday will be given to unattached members to discuss any questions they may wish to raise but intimation of the subject they wish to raise must reach the President in time. The President announced that the following members had been elected to the Central Railway Advisory Council:

Col. Gidney, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Farooki, Mr. Suhrawardy, Captain Hira Singh, Mr. Chatterjee and Mr. Mody.

RE. 1 FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Kelkar then moved that the demand under the head "Executive Council" be reduced to one rupee.

President: Then what will the Executive Council do?

Mr. Kelkar: That is their lookout. Why should they be irresponsible to the Legislature?

Mr. Kelkar said that Mr. Gandhi's eleven demands were not exhaustive but illustrative and Mr. Gandhi had in effect said. "If you meet these illustrative demands it will show a certain change in the angle of vision of the Government.

POSITION NOW.

Proceeding, Mr. Kelkar said that Mahatma Gandhi's demands, all the eleven of them, were not fantastic, but were some of the items of good government—the refusal of which would only mean that there was no change of hea in the Government. Good Government was no substitute for self-government, in which the people must get the chance through their representatives, to carry out the national will. The nation might be wrong in its view but it could claim the right even to make mistakes if mistakes there must be. But now, the legislature in India was controlled by the Executive in respect of initiative, procedure, ballot and allotment of days for sessions. Practically there was a monopoly of time for official business.

UNDER RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Under responsible government the Legislature could collectively have its revenge against the Executive by sending the Cabinet into the wilderness, as French Cabinets had been treated at short intervals. In India the Nation felt humiliated because the Legislature, with even elected majority, had no power and no initiative, and national policies were adumberated there only to be frustrated by the obstinacy of the executive. Under the Reformed Constitution the ultimate authority and power were in the hands of the Secretary of State, whose Council in London was an eye-wash. Who could forget that Lord Birkenhead did not know who was Mr. Mallik and who Dr. Paranjpe? The substance of India's claim for responsible Government was that the office of the Secretary of State should be abolished, that the Secretary of State's powers should be transferred to the Indian Government, and that the latter should be a national Government and that it should be Indianised and made responsible. (Applause)

INDIANISATION

Mr. Kelkar said that indianisation was wanted not only because it was the birthright of the sons of the soil to run the administration of their country, but also in the interests of economy. Concluding Mr. Kelkar addressing the Treasury Benches said: "You may be very esteemable gentlemen as individuals. I know you possess a high sense of duty. But that duty is still to an absentee taskmaster six thousand miles away. Don't you ever feel like demanding release from that absentee overlord and coming into the direct relationship of honest responsibility to Indian people themselves. Don't you feel the urge of statesmanship enough to put you on your mettle and offer a challenge to exchange places with your critics and opponents? If that be so, it is your duty as much as ours to fight with the Home Government to make the Executive Council really responsible to the Indian nation. If you faill in that, you will be unfaithful to your trust.

By making the Government of India responsible, you would be only ministering to your own honour and self-respect. The Nation is up in arms. It has struck its tents and is marching with the music of hope in its ears and the strength of confidence in its feet. Dominion Status and Independence somehow seem intermingled on the horizon. But which of them is to be cherished or accepted by the Indian nation depends upon the alertness and alacrity you show in your duty."—

MAJESTY OF LAW AND ORDER.

Speaking on the censure motion of Mr. Kelkar, Sir James Crerar said that Government adhered to 1917 declaration in letter and spirit and would maintain law and order in furtherance of that policy.

Pandit Malaviya, Leader of the opposition, and Mr. Jinnah, Leader of the Independents, protested against the suggestion of repression.

The former warned that such attitude of government would convert Dominion *Statuswallas* into *Independentwallas* and promised to indce Mahatma Gandhi to stay his hand and not to start Satyagraha if Dominion Status was granted immediately.

Mr. Jinnah warned that repression would be the greatest blunder.—A. P.

Important political developments had taken place and were taking place and though he could not predict the precise steps which would be taken to promote further advancement of India's political future he had no doubt that they would be in full accordance with the pronouncement of 1917. He trusted that London Conference would give effect to what the Viceroy had recently told the House, namely elucidation and harmony of views.—A. P.

LANCASHIRE ATTACK.

—:o:—

Fiscal Autonomy To India.

DEPUTATION TO LONDON.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 6.

The Lancashire interests are continuing to agitate against the imposition of an all round additional four per cent duty on textile imports to India. Originally it was decided not to embarrass the authorities by taking a deputation to the India Office in view of the official declaration that India is fiscally autonomous and there could be no intervention. Since then Lancashire interests have taken counsel and decided upon taking a deputation to London with a view to bring pressure on the Labour Government through Parliament with a view to the excersise of the power of veto by His Majesty's Government.—Free Press.

How "The Post" Views It.

LONDON, March 6.

Discussing the situation created by the Government of India's textile proposals the "Morning Post" says that the increase in the cotton duties has really been introduced by Government out of deference to Indian Nationalists. The opinion in cicles which are truly friendly in circles which are the proposals is injurious not only to England, but also to the Princes and peasantry of India. The situation that is developing in India is one which is shaped more by the enemies of England than by friends of the Paramount Power.—Free Press

—:o:—

What Japan Objects To

PREFERENCE TO BRITISH.

LONDON, Mar. 7

Osaka.—Leading cotton trade associations are meeting publicly on Monday to discuss the Indian Cotton tariff. Leading representatives of cotton trade say they are prepared to pay 20 per cent cotton tariff if it is universal but they object to preference to British.

They oppose particularly the proposed duty on plain greys which they construe as intended to bar Japanese goods out of India.—Reuter.

BENGALI ACCUSED ON HUNGER STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, March 7.

"Liberty" understands as a protest against the withdrawal of privileges recently granted to them and supply of bad food and other grievances, six out of 27 accused in the Mecnubazaar Bomb Case have gone on hungerstrike.—Free Press.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar reverts to Bombay. Mr. W. B. E. Pollock, I.C.S. reverts to the Central Provinces.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Mr J N Roy, Member of Public Services Commission has four months' leave. Mr. J F Cowgill is appointed Personal Assistant to Director of Intelligence vice Mr. Cleary appointed Deputy Director.

FOREIGN AN DPOLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col W J Simpson, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Bhopal has eight months' leave. Major W P Hogg I.M.S., officiates as Agency Surgeon Bhopal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. A D Butterfield is appointed Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway. Mr F J Wood Accounts and Audit Service has over two years' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Mr E Whayman, Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta, has one year's extension of service.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Sir John Marshall has leave for thirteen months.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hunt, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, N. W. R. retires from service. Dr. H. C. Suri is appointed District Medical Officer, State Railways.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Dr. A M Heron, Superintendent, Geological Survey is granted six months' leave.

WORKERS DEMONSTRATION IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

SUPPORT TO G. I. P. STRIKE.

Mass Meetings And Processions Tomorrow.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress writes:—

A mass demonstration of all the workers in Bombay will be held to-morrow (Sunday) to support the G.I.P. Railwaymen's strike and to devise ways and means to meet the growing offensive of capitalism against the working class in general. There will be a mass meeting at Poibavdi opposite K. E. M. Hospital at 8-30 a.m. and at the end of the meeting a procession will march via Lalbaug, Jacob Circle, Girgaum, Dhobi Talao to the Esplanade Maidan opposite Bori Bunder.

All workers including textile workers, railway workers, tramway men, municipal workers, etc. and all unemployed workers are requested to muster strong at the demonstration and make it a success.

MECHUABAZAR BOMB CASE

—:o:—

All Accused On Hunger-Strike

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

All the accused in the Mechuabazar Bomb Case declared hungerstrike since this afternoon. The fact was known only when they in a body refused tiffin soon after the Tribunal rose for lunch. As far as can be ascertained, their grievances related to diet, both quality and quantity, insufficient arrangements for bath and washing.—Free Press.

Case Against Kirondas And Others

LAHORE, Mar. 7.

All accused in the case against Kirondas, Virandra and others appeared to-day before Mr. Meehan, 1st class Magistrate. A list of 41 witness coming from Calcutta, Rawalpindi and other places on behalf of the prosecution was filed. Hearing is fixed for the 13th.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

—:o:—

Arrest of Vallabhbhai, A Good Omen.

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

The news of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's arrest and imprisonment spread in the city like wild fire at night. He was brought in a motor to Sabarmati, where he saw Mahatma Gandhi for a minute.

Mahatmaji has issued an appeal to-night to the people of Gujarat, in general and of Ahmedabad in particular. He says in the appeal that the arrest and conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is a good omen. It is yet to be seen what use we are going to make of this auspicious occasion.

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

The fight which is now begun is a fight to a finish. They must observe the Sardar's arrest and imprisonment by observing a public hartal. He appeals to the Millowners to close the mills, students not to attend educational institutions, and all to close shops. It was not necessary for him to ask Gujarat to observe non-violence. "Our fight will be a non-violent fight from beginning to end. To-morrow a public meeting has been arranged to be held under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi.—Free Press.

HOW ASHRAM RECEIVED THE NEWS.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 7.

Solemn stillness followed by exultation prevailed in the Ashram prayer grounds as Mahatma Gandhi read out the message giving the news of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's arrest and imprisonment.

"It was a news to be heartily welcomed", said Gandhiji, as a good omen for the fight that had been begun and was going to be a fight to a finish.

In a special appeal addressed to the citizens of Ahmedabad he has asked them to hair the news with delight and to celebrate the event with a peaceful hartal by closing all shops, mills, schools and colleges and by the stoppage of all other work for 24 hours. He has no doubt that the citizens will respond heartily by celebrating the unique event of the incarceration of the uncrowned king of Gujarat.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

Gandhiji who received wire of the incarceration of Vallabhbhai Patel to-night said at the time of prayer in his Ashram that the news should be heartily welcomed.

Some persons who saw Vallabhbhai Patel being conveyed in a motor car to Sabarmati Jail informed Mr. Gandhi who with the inmates of the Ashram had darsan of Vallabhbhai Patel while he was being conveyed. Vallabhbhai laughed loudly as he saw Mr. Gandhi.—A. P.

BOMBAY TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA.

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To Start To-morrow Morning.

IF DARSHAN IS DENIED.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar with a batch of volunteers will visit Madhav Bagh Temple to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a. m. to vindicate their right of 'Darshan'. He will also visit Babulnath, Mumbadevi, Bhuleshawar Round Temple, Zaoba's Ram Mandir etc.

If permission to enter into the Temple is refused he with his "Untouchable" brothers will offer Satyagraha nd the Bhangis, Sweepers and Butlers will go on one day's strike as a protest against the tyranny of caste Hindus.

All sympathisers are requested to come at Madhav Bagh and help their "Untouchables" brothers in the struggle.

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"CASTE" HINDUS APPROACH COLLECTOR

—:o:—

Nasik Satyagrahis Firm.

NASIK, Mar. 7.

The temple entry satyagraha continued. The temple gates continue to remain closed even to-day. Mr. Rajbhoj, leader of the Poona temple entry Satyagraha, has arrived here and is touring and carrying on propaganda by addressing several meetings. Continuous closing of the temple gates is causing much inconvenience to the touchables also. Hence the local leaders are seeking the intervention of Mr. Gordon the popular Collector to settle the dispute. The Collector had prolonged conversation with the leading Sanatanists to-day. The Satyagrahis are peaceful and firm. They spent the whole day before the temple gates doing Bhajan.—Free Press.

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C-IN-C AT MEERUT.

Advice To New Draft Onkeeping Fit In India.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 7.

The Commander-in-Chief is leaving Delhi to-day for presenting colours to 10th Bn. Punjab Regiment at Meerut and will be away until Monday 10th instant.

His Excellency visited the Delhi Fort yesterday. He inspected 14th Medium Battery R. A. Detachment of 1st Bn. Gordon Highlanders and 11th Armoured Car Company in turn. At the wish of His Excellency troops were not drawn up for inspection but carried on with their normal training programme while His Excellency walked and watched the various parades. Before leaving he spoke to a draft newly arrived from England for 11th Armoured Car Company and gave them few words of advice on keeping fit in India.—A. P.

Cologne.—There were several nasty collisions between the Police and the Communists. 150 persons have been arrested, including several who were heavily armed. The police found quantities of arms and ammunition in Communist dwellings.

HEART OF MUSLIM COMMUNITY IS SOUND.

—:o:—

Shaukat Ali Does Not Represent Muslims.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy writes.—"The new fangled creed of Independence was forcing Mussalmans to become the camp followers of Mr. Gandhi's campaign of Civil resistance. Mr. Gandhi had started this campaign not against the British Government but against Mussalmans who refused to swallow the bitter pill of a Nehru Report which meant a Hindu Raj in India. If the Congress under the orders of Mr. Gandhi starts civil disobedience campaign, then as self-respecting Muslims and Indians we could not co-operate with him nor give him any support." Thus declared Maulana Snaukat Ali at a meeting at Chotta Qabrashtan on Thursday. That this declaration should have fallen from the lips of the *Khalifa* of Love Lane need cause no surprise. It is more a matter for sympathy than for indignation. If truth be told the Maulana was in a terrible rage, for only the day previous had the Muslims of Bombay in a manifesto dared to throw an open defiance of his *Fatwa* against National Independence and prostitution of Islam for nefarious eds. For say the signatories, who are more than 50 in number:—

"Stop your insidious campaign of exploiting the religious feelings of the Muslims to uphold the present order of things. We have no patience to put up with counsels of slavery and will no longer tolerate your nefarious campaign of national disruption and communal disunity. The world is cnanging and antiquated and discredited customs and abuse of ethics of religion will no more sway the crowd. We want liberty or death,—liberation from exploitation to which we have been subjected for too long a time. The wonder is that you who till yesterday proudly used to boast that you are an "outlaw" today are the enemy of those who are opposing the Government. But the time has come when we have to be clear in our minds as to what we stand for. Despite your "Fatwas" the Muslims of Bombay will play their part in the Independence campaign, for in that way alone lies our political salvation. If you will come and join the good fight, we welcome you. Else do not interfere with our movement. Your present attitude only confirms our worst suspicion, namely, that you have turned an agent of capitalism and Imperialism," (A free translation from the Urdu manifesto with such elaboration as are necessary fully to explain its meaning.)

Comments are superflous. When the proper time comes it may shock the "Times of India" to find that Maulana Shaukat Ali and his followers are is only a rump which wields no influence over sane Muslims who are confronted with the reality of the situation and are prepared to face it.

THE PARADOX.

Let us now come to the paradox in which the Maulana is placed by dispassionate logic. To those who are wilfully blind, the paradox may well become a veritable chinese puzzle; but to those who are face to face with the gravity of the situation it may well be a distressing joke. There is no doubt that Maulana Shaukat Ali is now a thoroughly changed man and by this change has he obtained deliverance from "outlawry." But at what price? Let the facts explain:—

(1) An uncompromising soldier of complete Independence as he used to declare himself to be, Maulana Shaukat Ali today is the greatest champion of the proposed London Conference which cannat hold out an assurance even of Dominion Status.

(2) Always a repudiator of the preamble of the 1919 Act, is prepared to beg before the British Parliament.

(3) Calling himself an "outlaw" his chosen camp is that of "Ji-Huzuris," and reactionaries.

(4) An ardent advocate of direct action without delay, he is eager in open defiance of National opinion to give "another chance to the British people" through the repudiated London Conference.

(5) As one who stoutly tried to obstruct the Nehru Committee's labours in every detail, he bitterly complains "that the peace move started by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru does no have the loyal and active support of Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders."

The list is a long one and can by no means be complete. At such a price has Maulana Shaukat Ali got his deliverance from his "outlawry" of which he was till yesterday, so proud. Even then his deliverence would not have been complete if it was not to be followed by the betrayal of the Mussalmans who have now been rudely awakened. He naively declares that the success of the Congress will mean Hindu Raj and would, therefore, have the Muslims to place faith in the British. Even his recent experience with regard to his South African episode has not enabled him to choose his comrades aright. He seems to be unconcerned with the effects of British policy in the holy places of Islam and other Muslim countries and particularly the very recent happening in Palestine, tnough his used to be the loudest voice of protest and condemnation. His only immediate concern, to judge from his Thursday's speech, is to perpetuate foreign domination and mutual distrust and discord.

THE HEART OF COMMUNITY IS SOUND.

Maulana Shaukat Ali may, however, be told that an exhaustive list of Mussalmans including a few ladies, who are ready to follow the Mahatma and take part in his campaign, has been prepared and there is no dearth of men and enthusiasm in the community for the same. The news of the sending of the famous ultimatum to the Viceroy was announced on the sacred of Ramzan Id and dozens of Muslims took opportunity to take, on that very day, the solemn pledge with Allah and the Holy Quran as witness to join the campaign. The list includes the brave Muslim workers, merchants, youths, lawyers and doctors. And there need be no qualms in any quarter as to the response of the Muslims to the call of Liberty. The heart of the community is sound.

INTERNATIONAL UNEMPLOYED DAY.

Skirmishes With Police.

LONDON, March 6.

Communist attempts to-day to stage demonstrations throughout the world in connection with the "International Unemployed Day" have hitherto been mainly a fiasco. There were skirmishes between demonstrators and police in Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow and East End of London and a few arrests were made.

Reports from the Continent show that elaborate police precautions were taken and many arrests made. There were few serious disorders, except in Berlin in the evening, when the police freely used batons and revolvers against demonstrators.

Hitherto seventy-three arrests have been made. One demonstrator was shot dead and eleven civilians and five police injured.

Minor disorders are reported from other German towns.—Reuter.

TWO COMMUNISTS SHOT DEAD.

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HUNDREDS ARRESTED.

LONDON, March 7.

Demonstrations continued till evening when the Police, reinforced, cleared out mob from Buelow Square, where are situated Communist headquarters. There were many clashes between the police and the Communists at Nelkoelin where a number of demonstrators were injured by batons of police-monstrators at Halle. Sixteen arrests have been made at Bitterfeld.

Paris.—Fifty-two perso[illegible] were arrested in connection with [illegible] national Unemployed Day" [illegible] ing six foreigners. The la[illegible] be deported immediately.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 10.

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